

# Origami Museum II

# ANIMALS

by Akira Yoshizawa



# **Origami Museum I**

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Translated by Hiroko Ichiyama and Mary Kiyono

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## PREFACE

It gives me the utmost joy to create figures which are not only beautiful but are heart-warming and endear themselves to people. Every diagram introduced in this book was born out of my longing for many years to do this.

Creative Origami with free expression, which I admire most, begins by working with limitless lines and results in the production of the most beautiful figures which perfectly match the given theme. These folding lines must follow the laws of nature. The theme of this book is animals; therefore it is necessary for everyone of us to get acquainted with animals and observe them carefully in order to bring liveliness to the folded objects.

Here, I have tried to fold paper more freely and creatively combining planes and folding lines most effectively. In this way, each person can produce something unique out of plain paper and one's own creativity becomes tangible and alive.

In Japan, origami of the past was a repetitious copying, simply folding the same subjects exactly as others did. In such a way, there was no creativity in the works.

In 1955, there was exhibit of my works in Europe presented by Dr.Gershon Legman. Through the exhibition my works were introduced to many nations of the world as a completely new art of paper work. Since then, more and more people have become interested in and understand origami.

I believe that origami carries the message of peace to everyone in the world in the coming 21st century. I sincerely hope that origami can bring each one of you joy, at the same time can reach every corner of the world.

*Akira Yoshizawa  
President of  
International Origami Society*

*September 1986*

## "ENDLESS JOY AND WONDER"

It is a source of great delight to know that in recent years the art of origami has spread throughout America, Europe and many other countries of the world.

It is more than fifty years since I first became enchanted with origami. I then saw, through Mr. Yoshizawa's books, that unbelievably beautiful, life-like objects could be created from a combination of folding lines and planes on a simple piece of paper. At the same time, it filled me with a sense of endless joy and wonder. Since that beginning, I came to know Mr. Yoshizawa through years of correspondence and finally, in 1959, I was able to meet him in person.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the gifted master of origami, who excels others by far, has created artistic, ingenious, heart-warming creatures and figures in abundance. I am so happy that there is now a book in English so that you will be able to not only discover the great joy of origami but will receive an insight into the natural scientific and philosophical knowledge which underlies all his work.

It is the desire of Master Yoshizawa that origami enthusiasts will share his hope that this creative art will be correctly introduced to others.

I myself continue to value creative origami, to spread the knowledge of it because I am convinced that it is meant to enrich everyone, everywhere.

*Lillian Oppenheimer*

*Lillian Oppenheimer  
Founder and Director  
The Origami Center of America*

*October 1986*

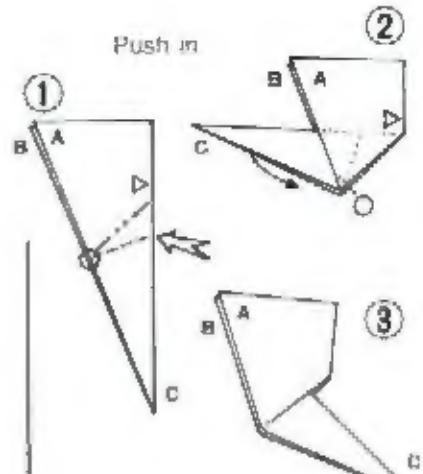
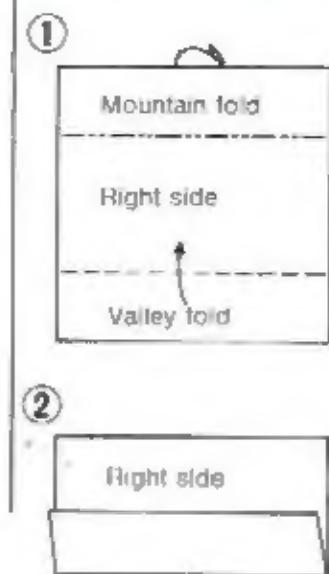
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE .....	5	MOTHER CROW AND BABIES .....	49
"ENDLESS JOY AND WONDER" .....	6	DUCK FAMILY .....	44
SYMBOLS OF FOLDING .....	7	OWL .....	46
BUTTERFLY .....	8	DOVE .....	40
TADPOLE .....	9	COW .....	50
JUMPING FROG .....	12	RABBIT .....	52
SNAIL .....	14	RACCOON, The Drummer .....	54
CICADA .....	16	SNAKE .....	58
CRAB .....	18	DRAGON .....	58
GRASSHOPPER .....	20	MOUSE .....	60
JUMPING ORIGAMI .....	22	TIGER .....	62
DRAGONFLY .....	24	GIRAFFE .....	64
WHALE AND FISH .....	26	GORILLA .....	66
LOBSTER .....	28	GIANT PANDA .....	68
HERMIT CRAB .....	30	FACE OF DOG .....	70
TURTLE .....	32	PUPPY .....	72
BIRD .....	34	IGUANODON .....	74
FLYING DOVE .....	36	ELEPHANT .....	76
PENGUIN .....	38		
CROW .....	40		

ABOUT THE AUTHOR ..... 78

### SYMBOLS OF FOLDING

— — — Mountain fold
— — — Valley fold
→ Fold toward right side
→ Fold toward wrong side
○○○ Rolled fold
○ Turn over
→ → Pull out or push in
→ → The diagram magnified
→ → Curve softly
→ → Indicates the direction of the fiber in the paper
— — Center line



NOTE:

- The symbols only shown on the exterior surfaces.
- If the instructions are the same for several forms, the repetitive parts are deleted.
- When diagrams are sufficient, instructions are omitted.

- We used symbols ABC plus ○ □ △ and others when necessary to mark the corners and surfaces.
- In the small areas of the diagrams, the folding lines are extended. If you match your paper to the corners it will make it easier for to fold a figure.

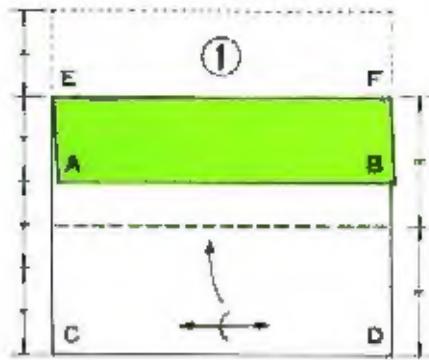
# BUTTERFLY



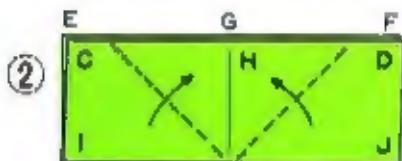
With a sheet of paper and a bit of free time, you can enjoy creating endless beauty and joy. Paper for origami can be found in abundance all around us in innumerable textures and types. In Creative Origami the paper is not cut or pasted but is simply folded and the lines and refraction express the beauty of nature, delight or sorrow. Just as there is an endless variety of paper, so are there any number of themes you can choose from. However, unless you first become familiar with the basic folds, you cannot fold freely; only then will you gradually be able to step further into the world of creative art.

After the long cold winter, spring has come. Flowers bloom in the fields and butterflies flit among them enjoying their sweet scent. What a pleasure it would be if you could write a poem or fold a piece of paper to express the joy of spring.

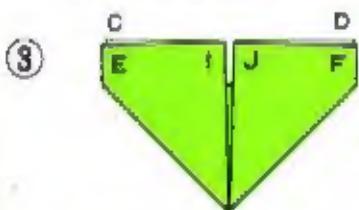
Select your paper so that the color and texture will match the fragility of butterflies. Stick folded butterflies on the wall or make a mobile with them.



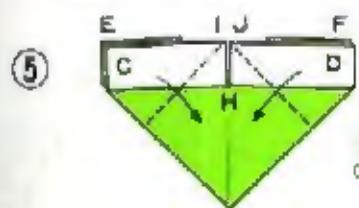
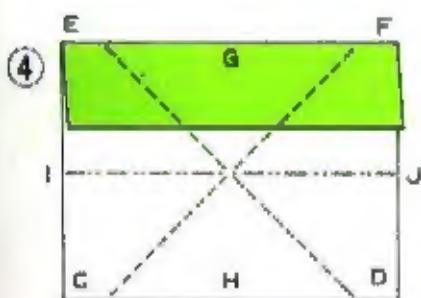
1. Use a square sheet of paper. Fold at the point of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the sheet. Then fold it in half. (You can use a rectangular sheet with a 3 : 4 ratio.)



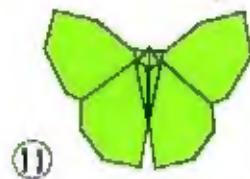
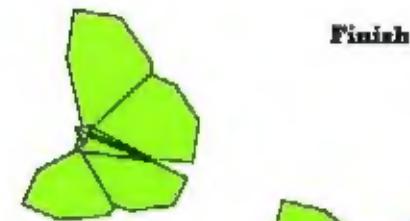
2. Fold I & J upward as arrows indicate.



3. Open as in diagram 4. Mark the mountain and valley folds, refold as in diagram 5.



4. Fold C & D downward.



10. Adjust the head and body by folding on the mountain and valley folds.

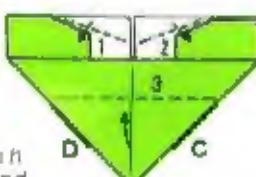


9. Turn over.

10. Make a pleat and hook it on the body.

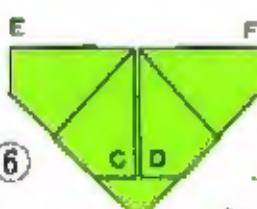


8.



Push down C & D.

7. Fold in order of 1, 2 and 3.

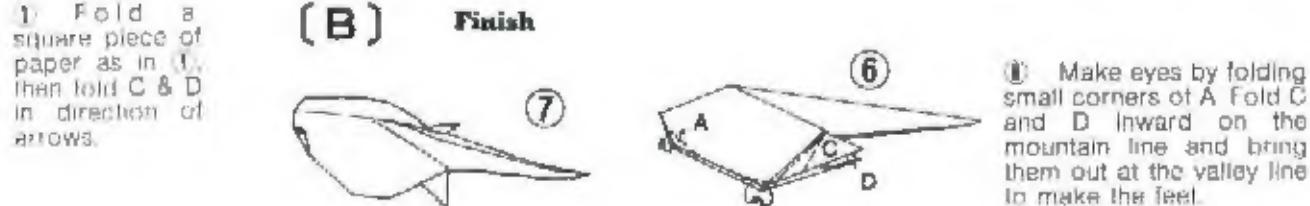
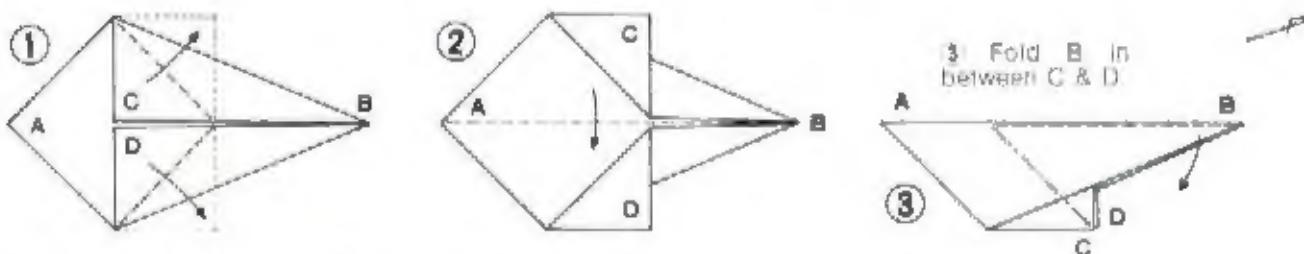
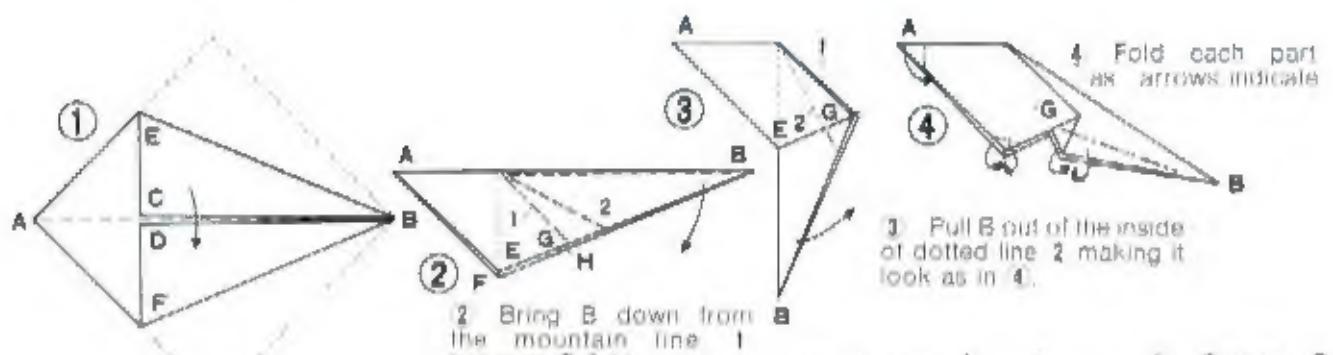


6. Turn over.

7.

6'.

6'. Push corners in.





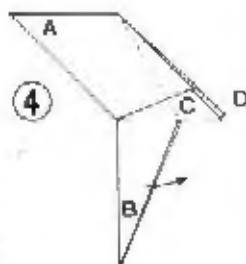
## TADPOLE

I grew up in the country and I often used to walk barefooted on the paths between the rice fields. Many times, I found tadpoles swimming in the streams or in the irrigation water. A small tadpole looking like a black ink spot with a tiny tail soon grows to the size of a lima bean. Then, rear legs sprout near the tail and forelegs later appear. Finally, there is a baby frog, a perfect miniature of its parent, hopping around all over the place.

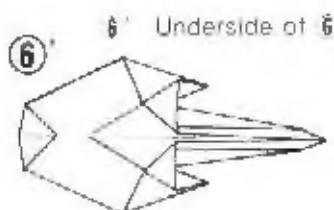
When a baby frog hears footsteps, it quickly jumps into the stream and hides itself, leaving behind only the sound of a faint 'splash'. If I was quick enough, I could catch a tiny frog in my hand. When I slowly opened my fingers, I would find it looking up at me in surprise. Yes, I remember my childhood days very well.

Here then is a tadpole. After you learn how to make it, why don't you make many more? You can use small sheets of gray paper and arrange them as if they are swimming in a pond.

④ Turn B inside dotted line.



⑤ Fold in corner of A, then fold part of B from mountain line in shape of ⑥.

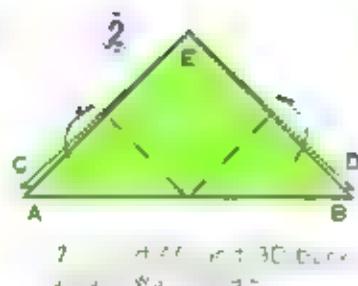




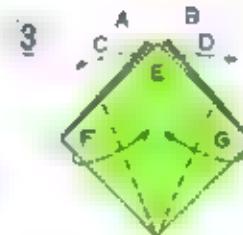
### METHOD I



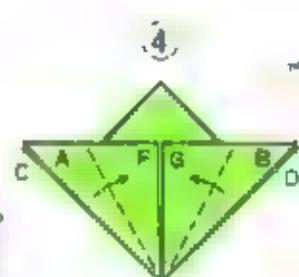
1



2

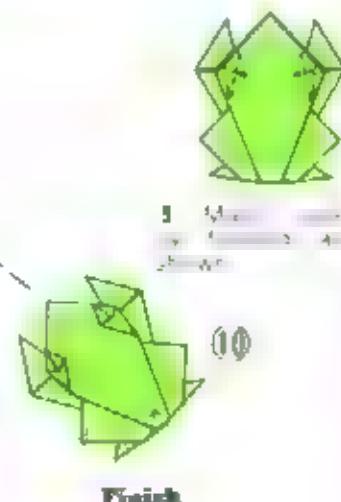


3



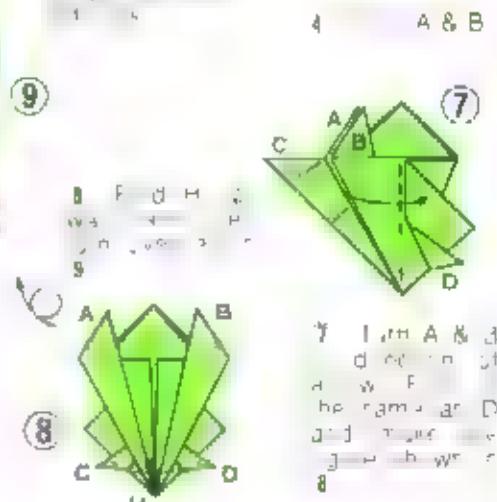
4

1. Mark both m  
2. Fold along AB and BC  
3. Fold along AE and ED



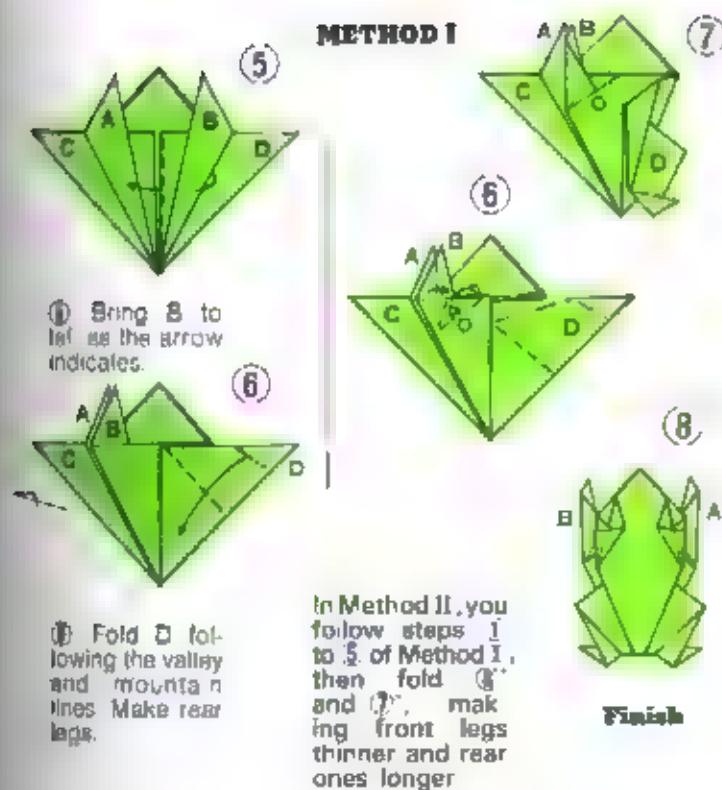
Press point X and slide  
your finger then frog will  
jump forward.

Finish





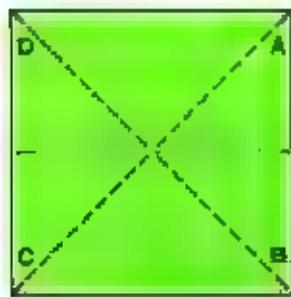
## JUMPING FROG



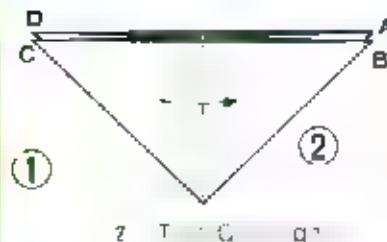
Let's make a mobile origami! The diagram for the frog is designed functionally so that it produces a movement just like a real frog. If you fold it well, it will jump four or five times the length of its body. You will have fun playing with the folded frog by having it jump towards a bullseye marked on drawing paper or onto your notebook. You can also fold many frogs and let them have a jumping competition!

By varying the size of the body or curving the nose, you can also make different kinds of frogs such as the green frog or a bull frog.

Be careful to note the ← in diagram ①, which denotes the direction of the fiber in the paper.



Use a square piece of paper with different colors on each side to differentiate the body from the shell.



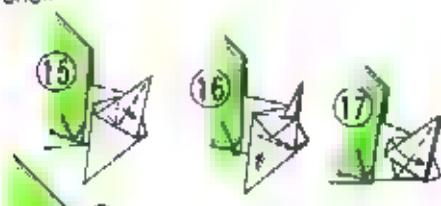
1. Mark the mountain and valley lines by folding. Make  $\overline{Z}$

① Fold ABC together to make  $\overline{I}$

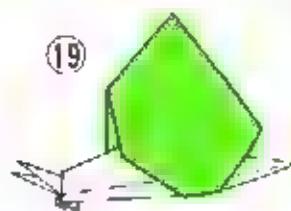
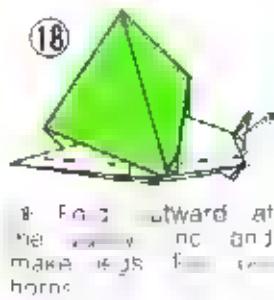


② Bring E to the crease made in step 3

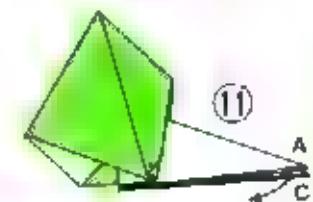
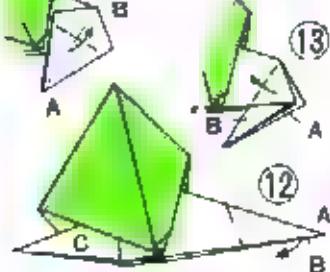
### SNAIL



### HORNS

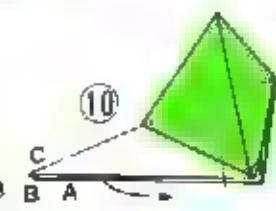


Fold the corners of AB a bit in order to make eyes as shown in photograph

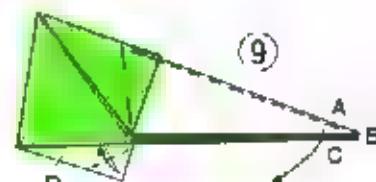


2. Fold AB inside to make 13

③ Make a leg out of G by refolding it from D as the arrow indicates



④ Fold A and C together as the arrow indicates

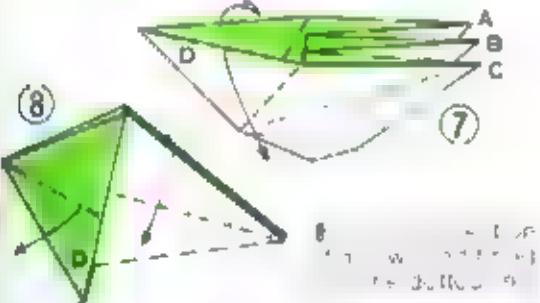


⑤ Fold A and C down to the left on the mountain fold as the arrow indicates

# SNAIL



① Open up at A.  
Fold D over on  
the valley fold to  
make ①.



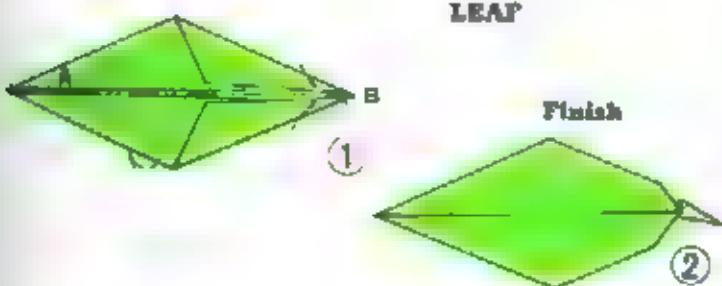
After a light afternoon shower, we often find snails sliding slowly down the trunk of a tree or coming out from under the fallen leaves. There are several shapes of snails shown in this picture.

If you fold E in diagram ② inward instead of outward, the body section and the shell sort on will be reversed. This will determine whether the shell winds sinistrally or dextrally. In other words, counter-clockwise or clockwise.

The spiral of the shell in the picture is folded from the outside. You can pinch the paper softly and fold the curving line. To make the shell larger, you can slightly shift the folding line.

Turn A of diagram ⑩ to the right to make the legs. B and C are for the little horns.

## LEAP



① Make diagonal lines on a square piece of paper. Fold them all together.

② Pinch B and C  
+ turn A to the right  
+ fold to a shape +  
+ fold

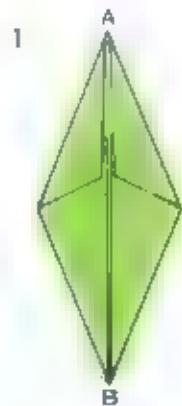


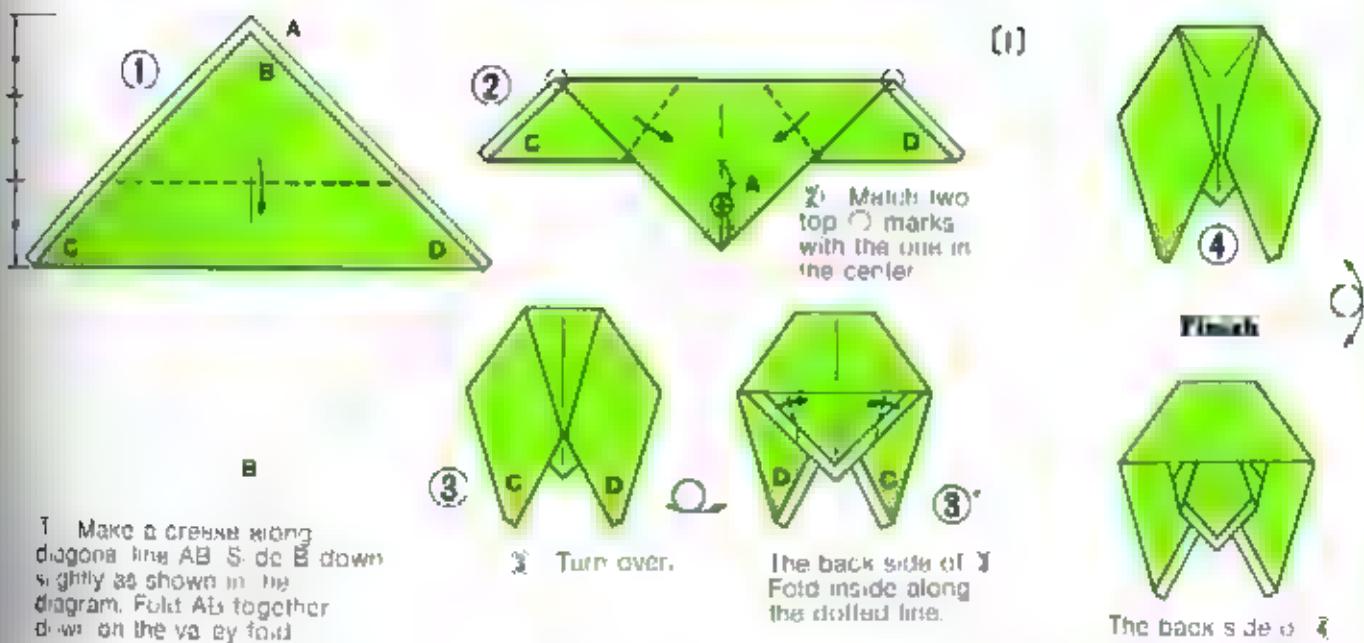
## CICADA

When you wish to make origami of birds, flowers, features or cute insects, it is best to watch and observe carefully how they act and live in their natural surroundings instead of depending upon illustrated books and photographs.

By closely watching a tiny insect that is doing its very best to survive, you cannot help but feel alive for it. When you have this feeling, it will invariably show up in your work.

There are many kinds of cicadas. You can try to make different ones out of the same idea, as shown here, such as the cicada that sings in the tree under the hot summer sun, the hauntingly clear-toned cicada that you can hear in the morning or evening mist, and the small cicada that sings all day long.

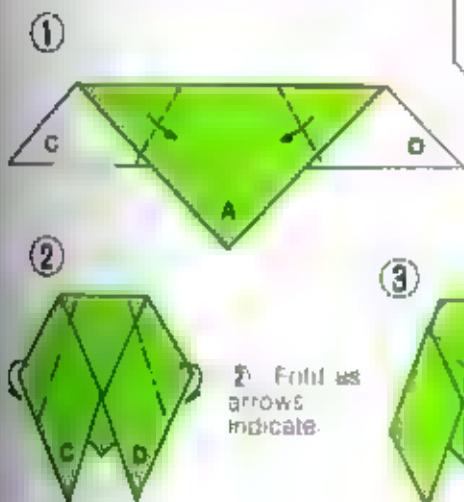
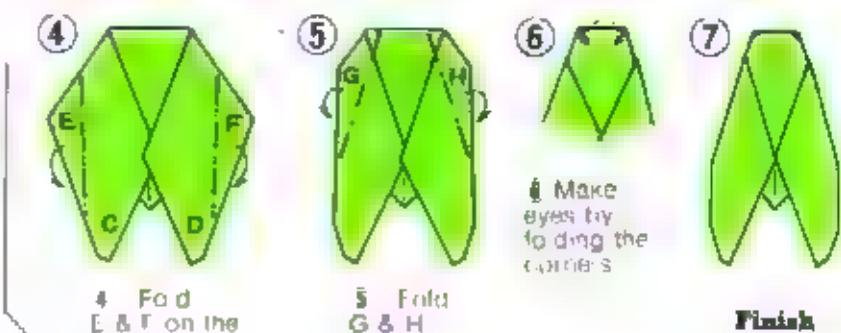




**(II)**

1 Prepare an isosceles triangle out of a square sheet of paper. Fold A down at  $1/3$  of length.

Continue from step 4 of (I). Overlap C with D as shown:

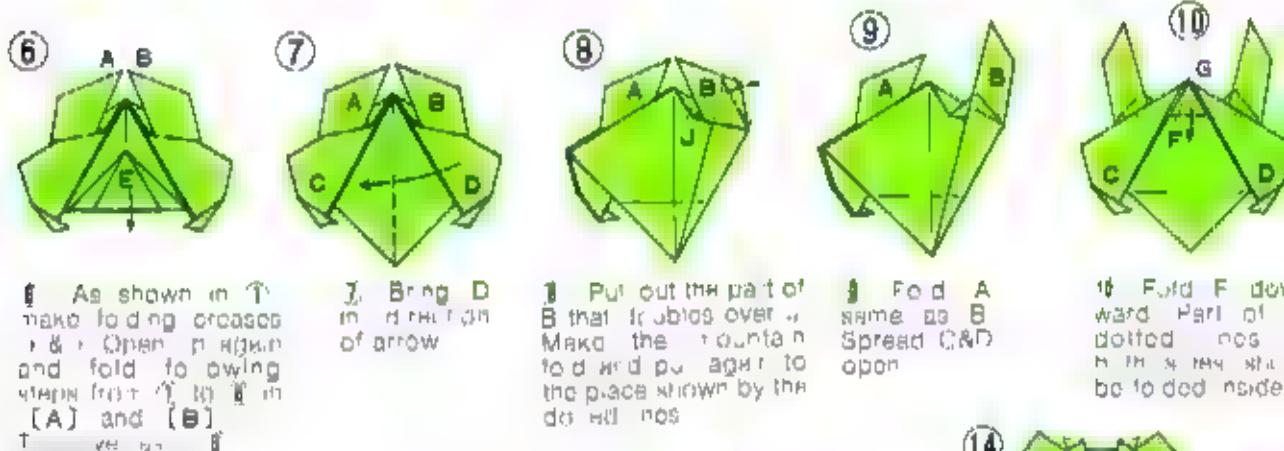
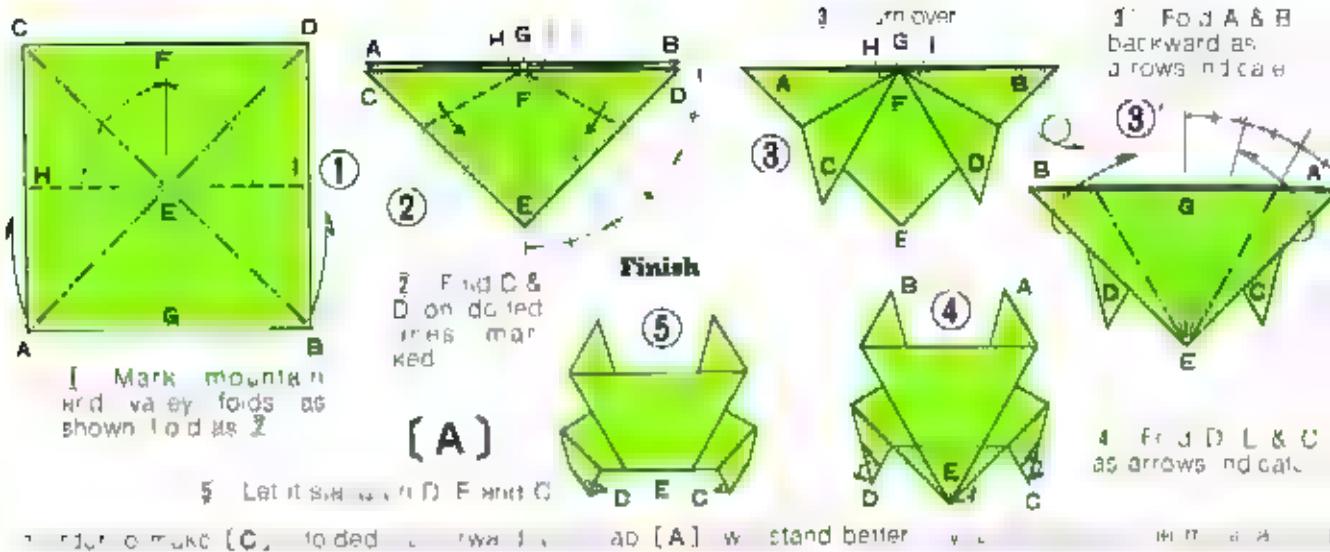


Spread wings of cicada seen from the back of 1. Hold A with fingers and throw it. It flies well.

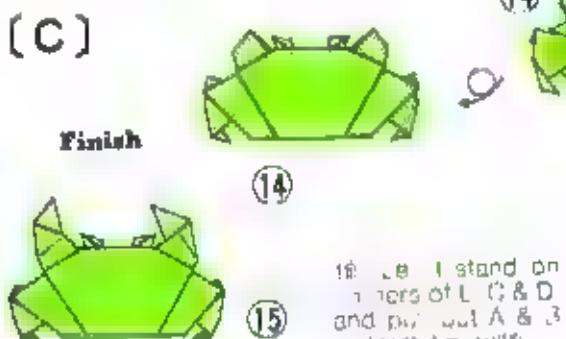


**(V)**

For the cicada shown at the top of the picture fold an isosceles triangle at  $1/4$  of the length. Make many pleats on A. Follow steps in (I) and (II).



**11** The best way to make eyes



# CRAB



11 Pull G that way so half of the back of III apart while holding HI



10 Fold the corner of G and bring it down to the corner of F. Fold A & B on the outside and vary the folds.



12 Fold H & I along folding lines shown in 11. Fold C D E & F as we indicate.

It is very difficult to make a figure of any creature that has many legs but I have succeeded in folding a realistic crab using complicated yet basic folds. The purpose of origami is not necessarily to reproduce a replica of a living creature but to capture its characteristics, employing the simplest method possible.

With a square piece of paper I made each part of the body by simply folding the corners. I was able to indicate the eyes and the foaming mouth by utilizing the different colors of the right and wrong sides of the paper. I believe that it succeeds in expressing the characteristics of a crab.

In folding animals, I usually make the figure on the basis of the bone structure. In the case of a crab, its shell represents its bone structure. You will be able to make different kinds of crabs by varying the angle of the shell, the size of the legs and the shape of the claws.

In order to show that there are four legs on each side, the feet should be folded larger to give them volume.



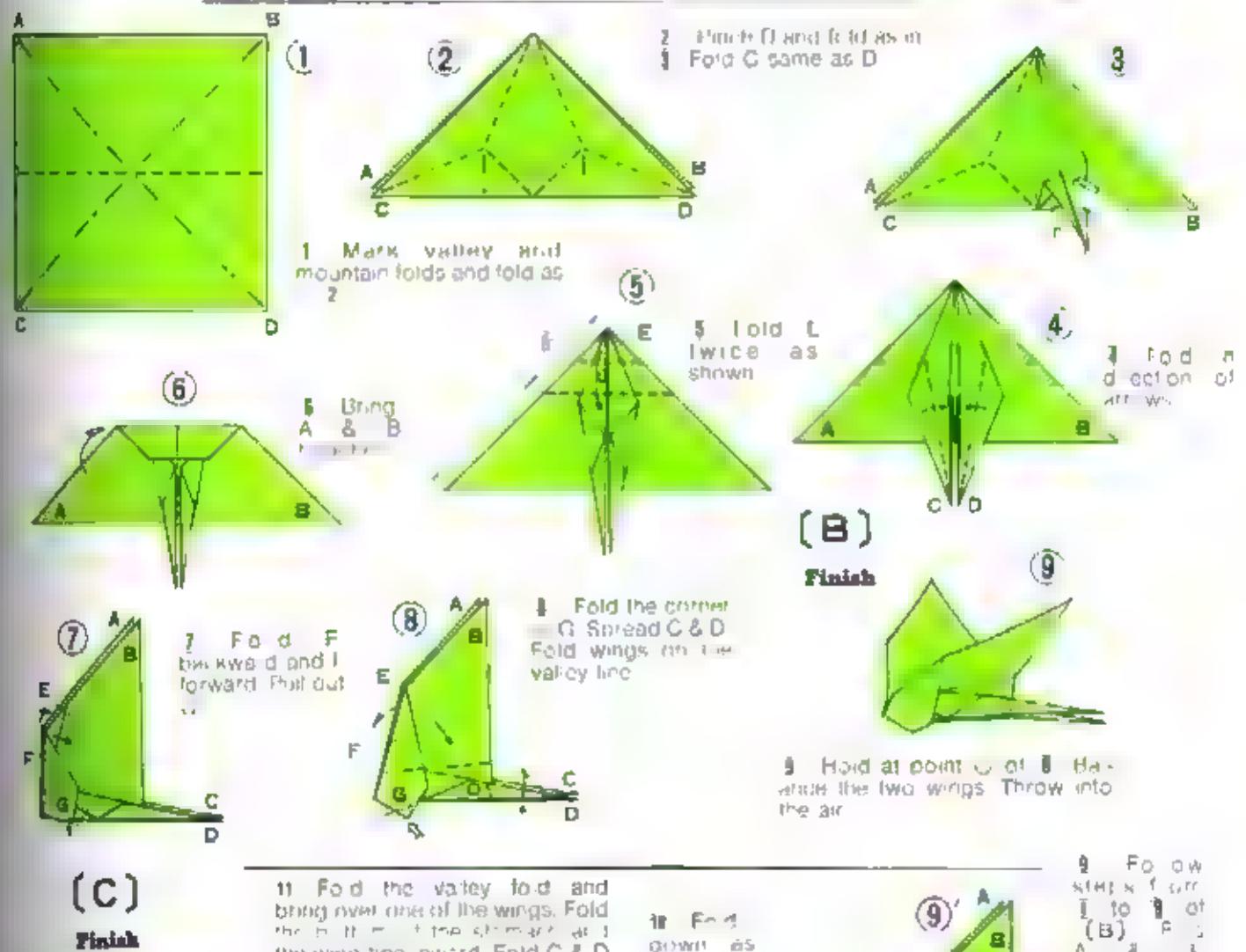
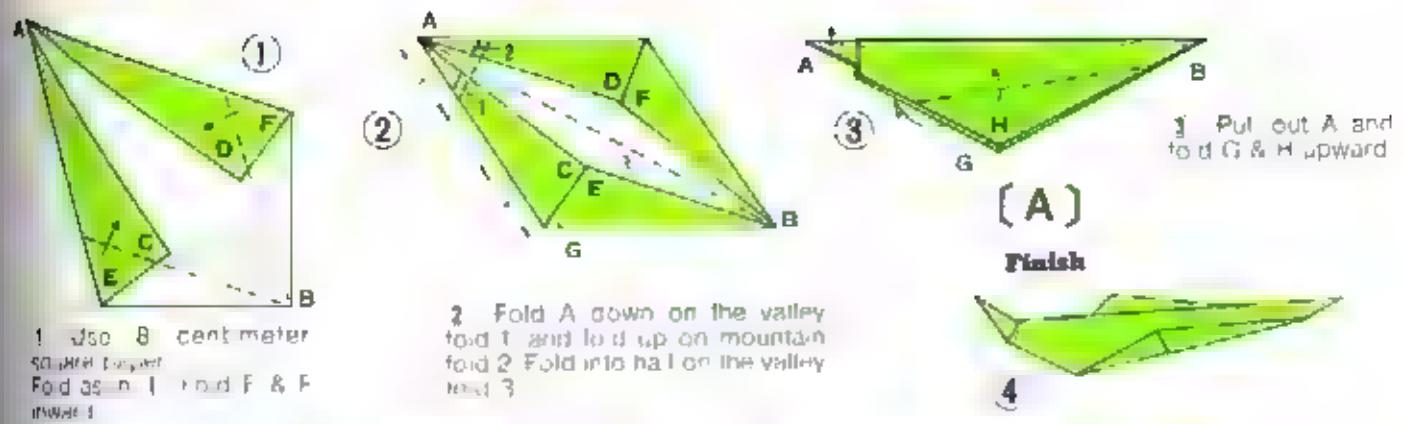
## GRASSHOPPER

here are no boundaries — only your ideas. Here we stay with this case I gave credit for \$ upon the creature in a more abstract way. Watching grasshoppers in the field makes me eager to express that movement in origami.

Grasshopper (A) When you fold out of diagram 3 back and gently push the top down, you suddenly have a takeoff instead of a mere diagrammatic pattern.

Grasshopper (B) This grasshopper has its rear legs extended and is flying through the air. A grasshopper can do that by flying by using their wings springing up on its rear legs and goes through the air. The grasshopper in diagram B can do the same. Just better if you push down FF of 3 which makes a little more space under the wings and this creates a special air stream.

Grasshopper (C) This is grasshopper (B) at rest, with its wings folded.



**(C)**  
**Finish**



11 Fold the valley fold and bring over one of the wings. Fold the B. If C & D the slanted at the wing tips toward. Fold C & D to make wings

10 Fold C & D

11 Fold C & D

12 Fold C & D

13 Fold C & D

14 Fold C & D

15 Fold C & D

16 Fold C & D

17 Fold C & D

18 Fold C & D

19 Fold C & D

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121 Fold C & D

122 Fold C & D

123 Fold C & D

124 Fold C & D

125 Fold C & D

126 Fold C & D

127 Fold C & D

128 Fold C & D

129 Fold C & D

130 Fold C & D

131 Fold C & D

132 Fold C & D

133 Fold C & D

134 Fold C & D

135 Fold C & D

136 Fold C & D

137 Fold C & D

138 Fold C & D

139 Fold C & D

140 Fold C & D

141 Fold C & D

142 Fold C & D

143 Fold C & D

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145 Fold C & D

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230 Fold C & D

231 Fold C & D

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247 Fold C & D

248 Fold C & D

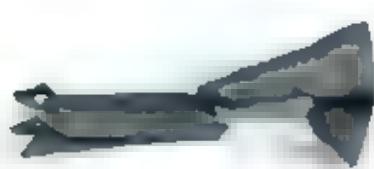
249 Fold C & D

250 Fold C & D

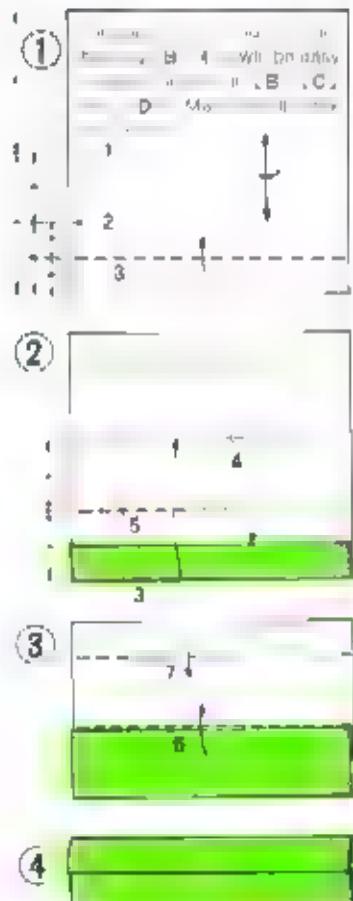
251 Fold C & D

252 Fold C & D

253 Fold C & D



(Nurs.)



## JUMPING ORIGAMI

Children are very interested in moving objects. The ones shown here, unlike those which must be made by an adult can be made and enjoyed together with the parents.

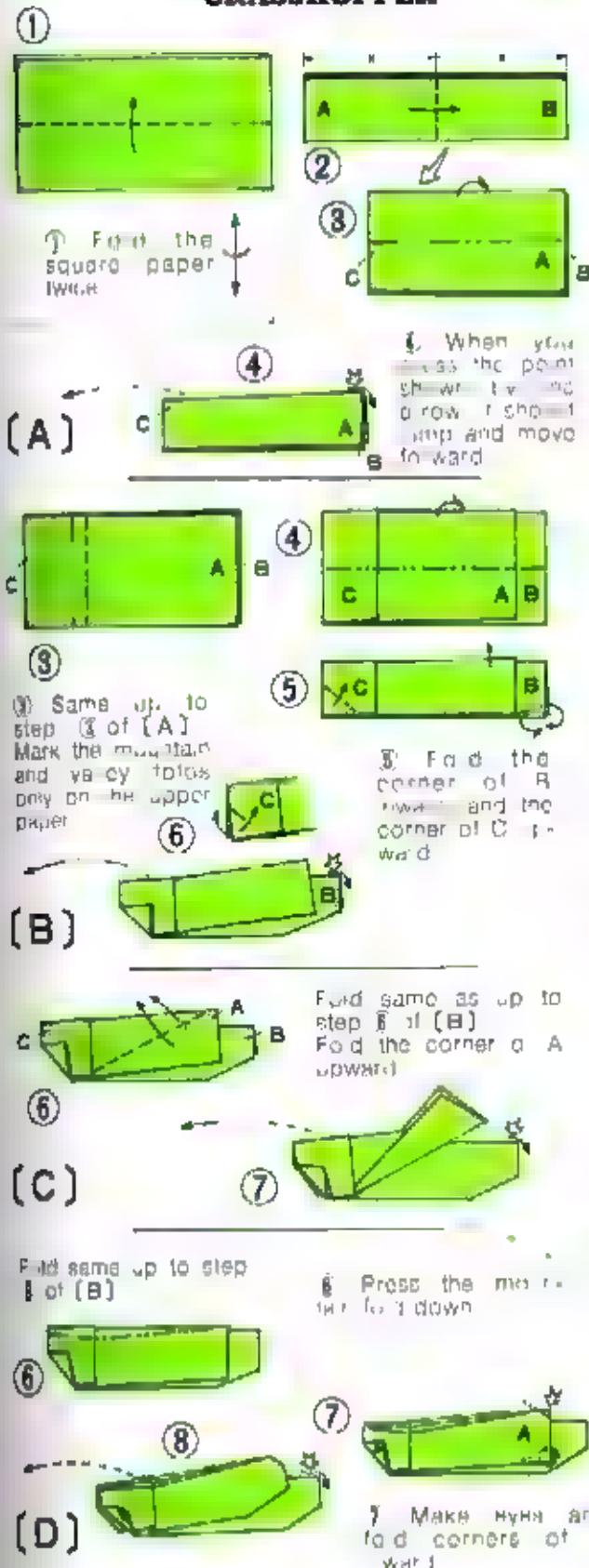
Folding paper in layers makes it more tractable, then a light tap on the area indicated by the arrow or a slight push will make it bounce forward.

Here are vertical and horizontal fibers running through origami paper. It is easier to fold the paper along horizontal fibers. However, in making jumping figures as in 1 of fig ass upper (A), it is wise to fold the paper against the vertical fibers.

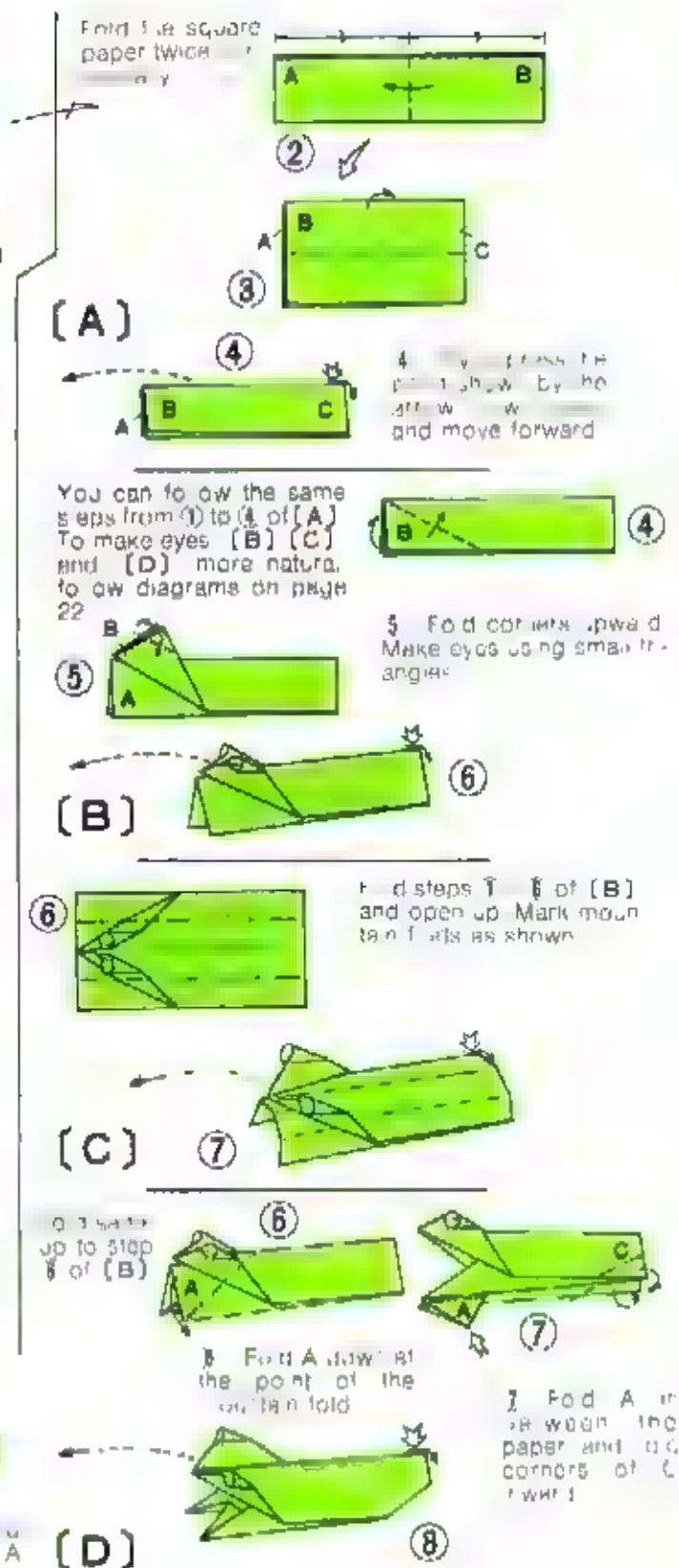
Here I have shown several simple folds. The common factor among them is that from these forms you will be able to progress to individualistic variations.

When teaching children though I would advise you to teach one pattern until they have thoroughly learned it and after an interval go on to a different pattern.

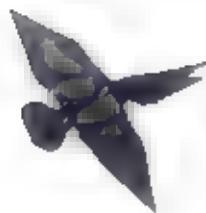
## **GRASSHOPPER**



FROG



# DRAGONFLY

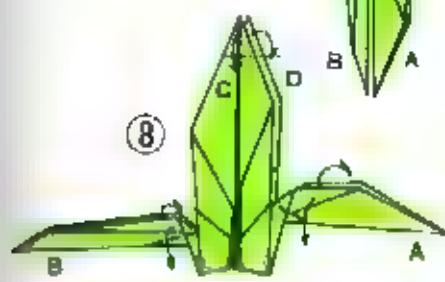
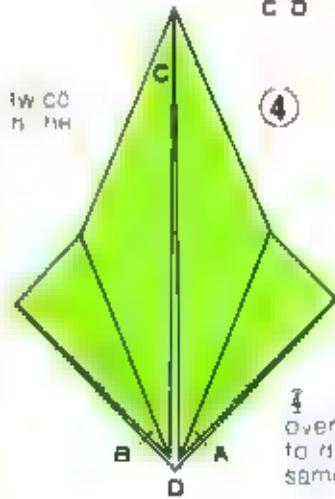
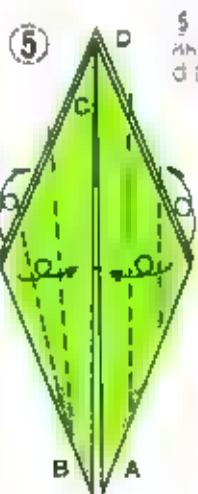
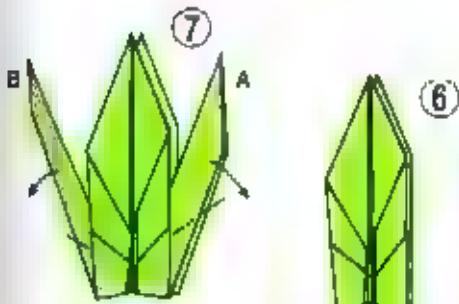
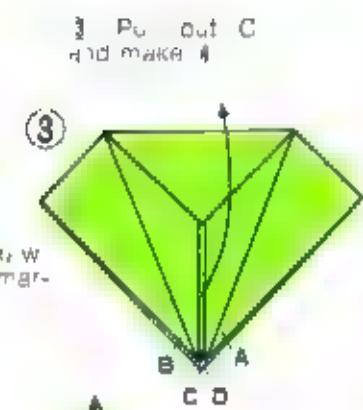
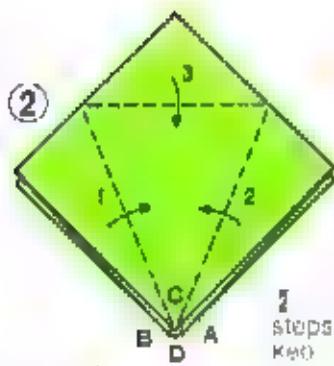
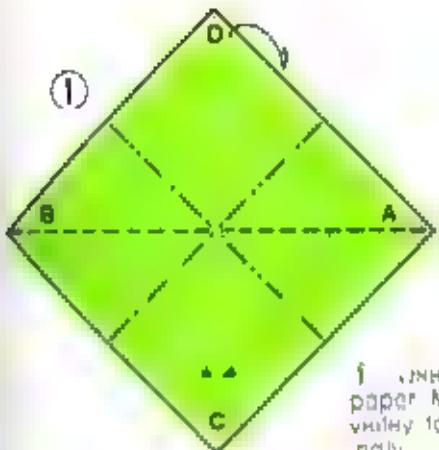


Let's fold a red dragonfly flitting in the bright autumn air.

A straw will help you make a thin, dry blade resting on a short stem which is made from a sheet of long paper.

For the tail, take the head you may simply file off a sliver from it. You can make many dragonflies with your blade or them perch on the top of a pole or make a mobile of them.

You will need some paper to make the wings and use the dragonfly motion instead of just folding one by following a diagram.

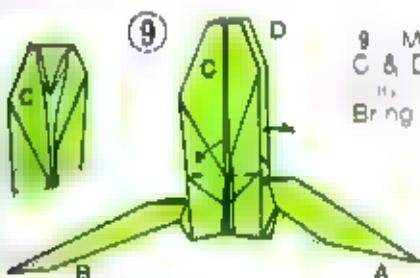
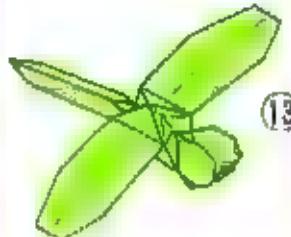


10. Fold the corner of A inward. Make double tapered face by folding in mountain and valley folds.

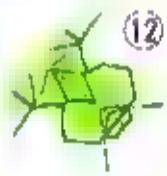
11. Fold C & D forward.



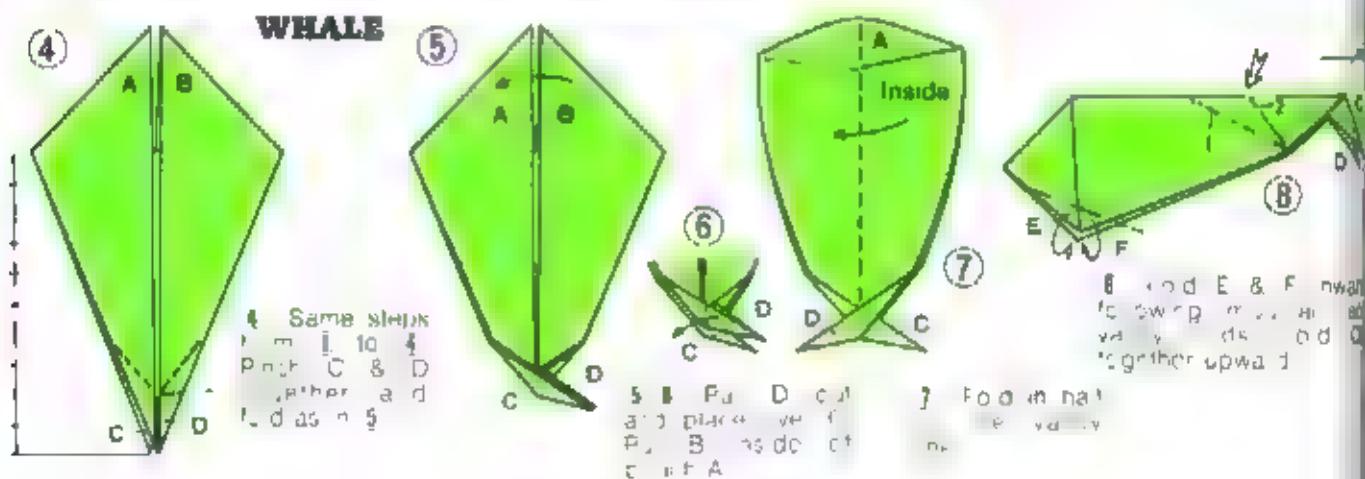
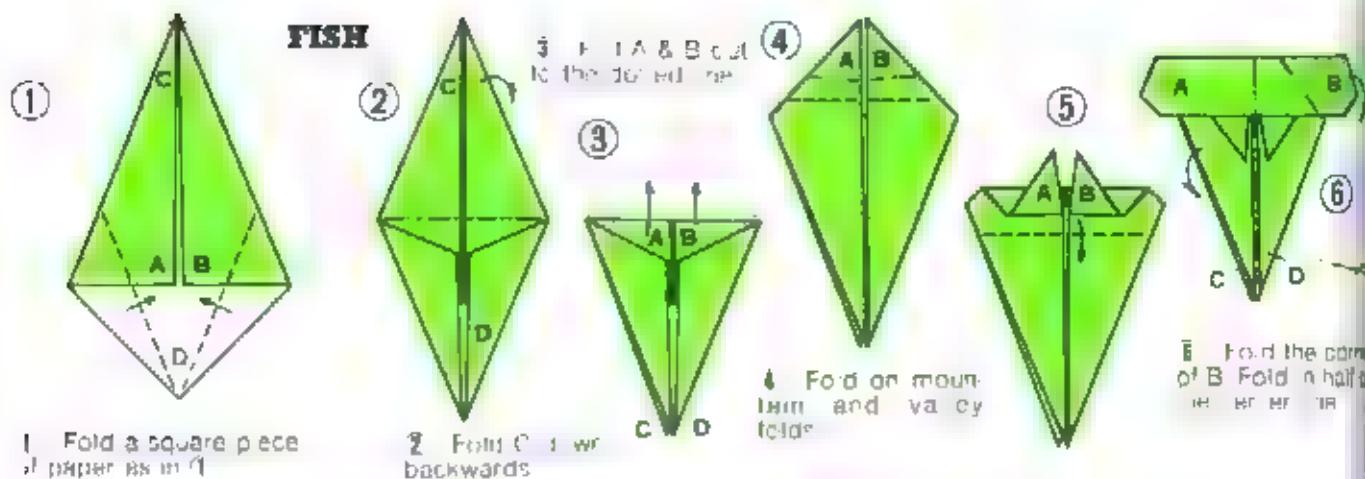
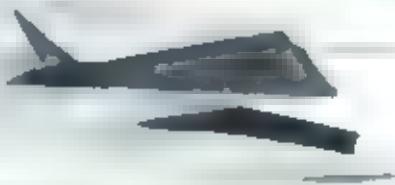
### Finish



12. Make wings by folding C & D at the point of valley. Bring A out to the bottom. In 11 and 12.

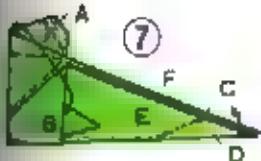


13. Make eyes to now fold A wings 11 and 12.





## WHALE AND FISH

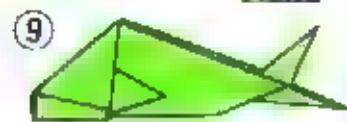


⑦ Put corner of A in pouch of B. Fold C & D together between E &

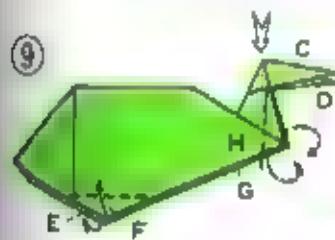


⑧ Fold D down at the dotted line

**Finish**



⑨



⑩ Fold E & F out  
ward. Fold corners of G & H. Put out  
the tail gently and  
press the top to  
flatten.

**Finish**

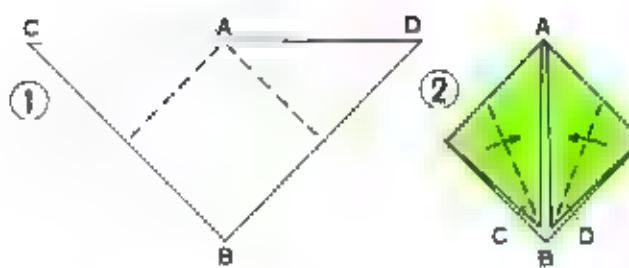


⑪

Let us make a whale the biggest animal of all and a tiny fish.

First, you should earn the folds on a piece of paper about 15 centimeters (6 inches) square and then you should use a piece of fancy paper and make one as large as you like. When you use this type of paper it is advisable to dampen it to make it more pliable.

In using bigger sheets of paper, take care to fold them roughly in order to avoid making wrinkles. This will protect a good image of the animal as a whale. If you make the abdomen round the whale will look as if it is swimming gracefully with a balanced movement.



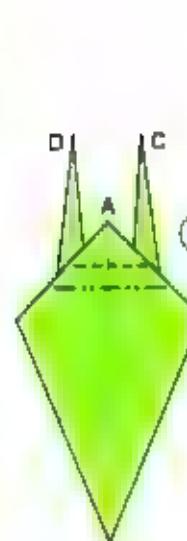
③



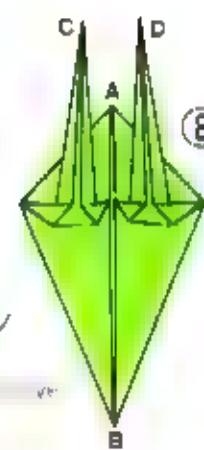
④

Make an isosceles triangle out of a square piece of paper. Follow steps 1 to 4. Now follow steps 5 to 8 below.

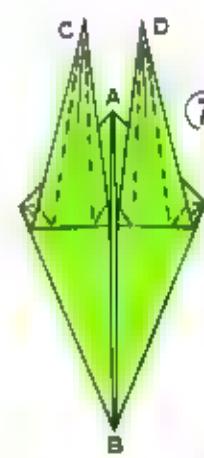
⑤ Fold along AB as shown.



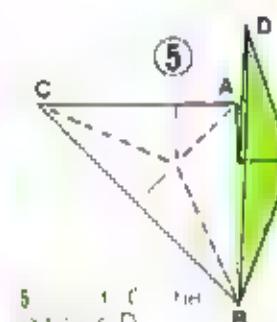
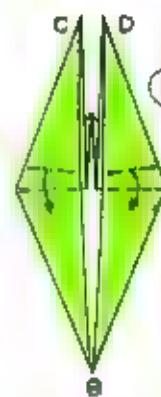
⑧



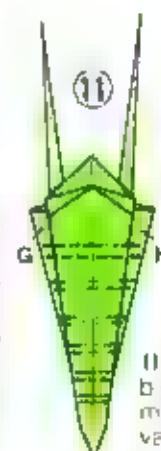
⑨



⑩



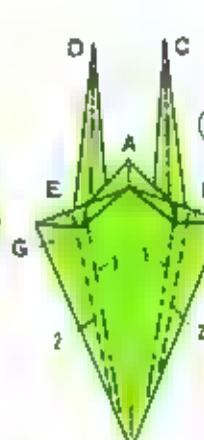
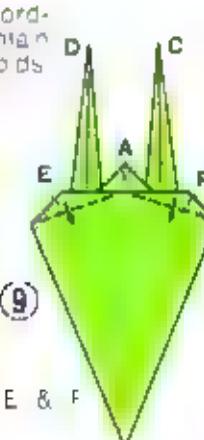
12. Make mountain folds 1 & 2 and fold on the mountain fold.



13. Make peaks by folding mountain and valley folds.



8. Fold according to mountain and valley folds.

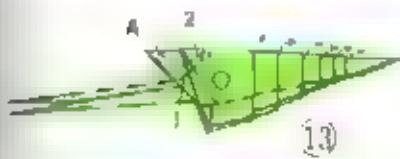


14. Bring H & G along mountain fold. Fold the mountain folds and try to hem paper. Turn the folds over. Fold the valley fold 2 and bring G & D outwards.

9. Fold E & F.



12 Fold the paper in half vertically. Then fold it in half again horizontally. At point C, mark with your finger and pull out each pleat so that the paper will open up. This should look like 14.



## LOBSTER

In Japan, a stately red lobster is an indispensable part of the New Year's decoration.

Let's make a lobster using a larger sheet of red paper. It can be decorated with pine needles and bamboo leaves made from green paper.

To capture the characteristics of the lobster, I have used a triangular shaped piece of paper. If you use thin paper, you can simply fold it into half A, shown in 1.

13



14



## HERMIT CRAB

There are many very creatures on the beach in the summer. Among them are the amusing hermit crabs which I never tire of watching.

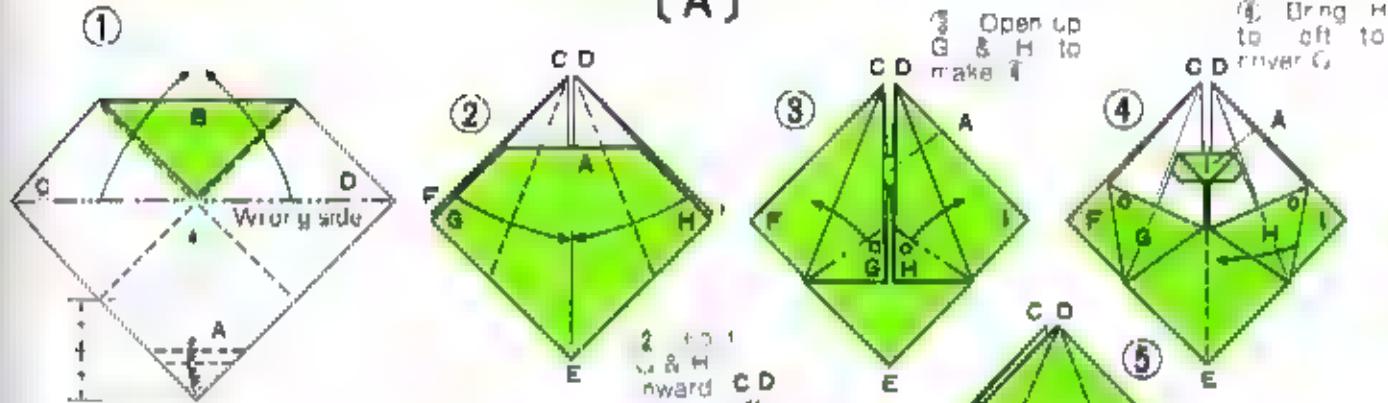
The hermit crab has claws like a crab. With its protruding eyes and minute antennae it cautiously walks around and at the slightest noise or movement quickly withdraws into its shell, shutting the entrance shut with its big claws.

The head and claws of the hermit crab are similar to those of the shrimp or crab but it must live in a spirra shell, protecting its soft body. As it grows bigger it must move to a larger shell. That is why in Japanese its name means "house borrower".

Hermit crabs which live on the beach have large claws. Others live only on the sand and there are some which are good at climbing trees.

You can make your hermit crab come to you by the way of the bags of dried beans. You can use two different colors of paper back to back to show the contrast between the body and the shell. The head or legs can be pushed in or out of the shell to alter the appearance. In the photograph above the hermit crab in the middle is colored more realistically.

# (A)



① Make mountain and valley folds on a piece of square paper.  
Fold B first, and fold A by rolling up as shown.  
Make  $\frac{1}{2}$  as in the diagram.

② Fold B first, and fold A by rolling up as shown.  
Make  $\frac{1}{2}$  as in the diagram.

③ Open up & H to make I

④ Bring H to left & G to right

⑤ Fold H & I inward

⑥ Open up I as shown

⑦ Bring H to right

⑧ Follow the same steps ① and ② for left side

⑨ Put B out to the dotted line.  
Fold G & D in direction as shown

⑩ Fold A upward on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 1/2

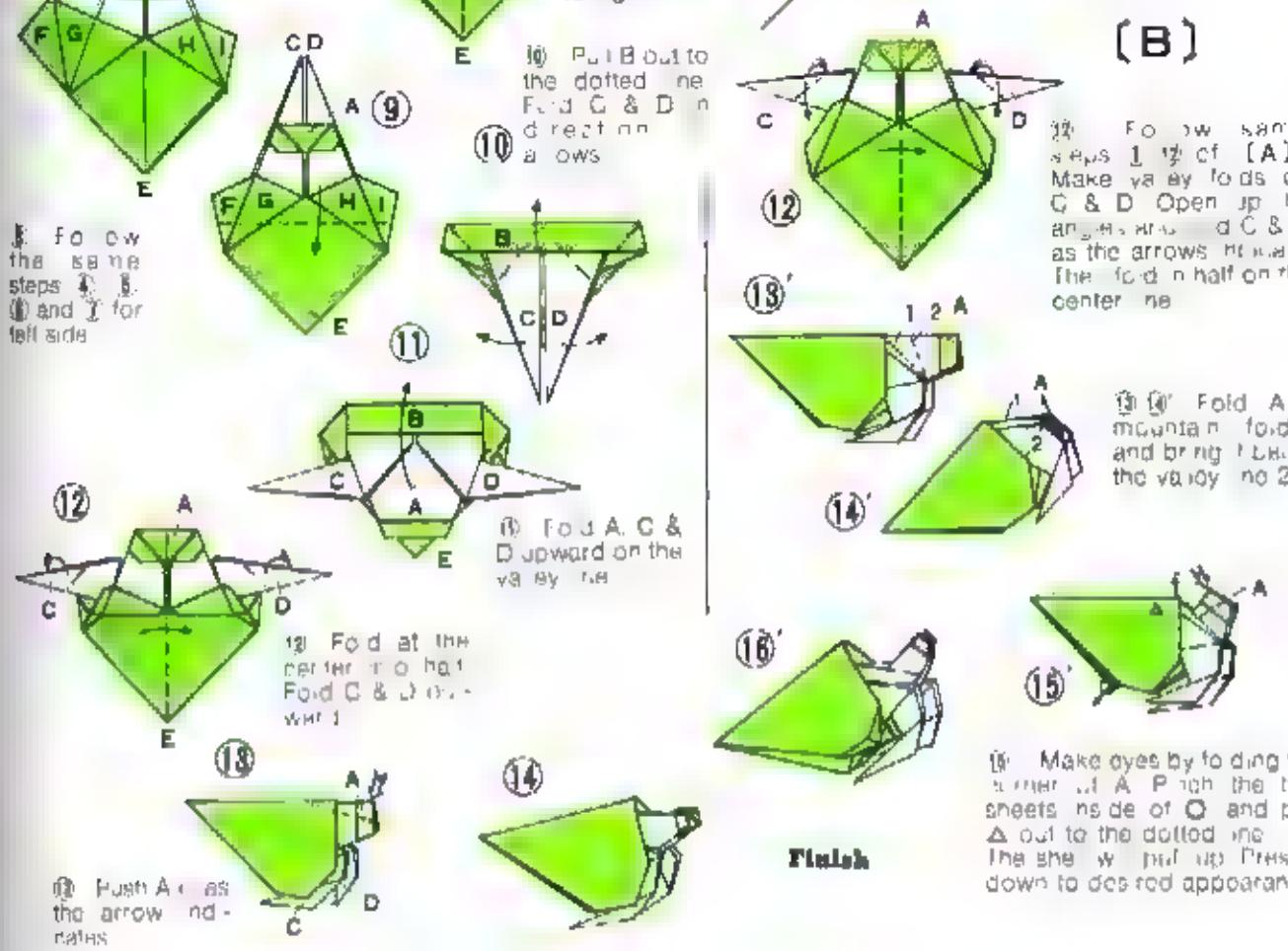
⑪ Fold A, C & D upward on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 1/2

⑫ Fold at the center into half.  
Fold C & D outwards

⑬ Push A as the arrow indicates

⑭ Make dyes by folding the corner of A. Pile the two sheets made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and push out to the dotted line. The sheet will be folded down to desired appearance

# (B)



⑪ Follow same steps 1-11 of (A).  
Make valley folds on C & D. Open up the angles H, K, L, M & C & D as the arrows indicate.  
Fold in half on the center line.

⑫ Fold A on mountain fold 1 and bring I back to the valley fold 2

⑬ Fold A, C & D upward on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 1/2

⑭ Push A as the arrow indicates

⑮ Make dyes by folding the corner of A. Pile the two sheets made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and push out to the dotted line. The sheet will be folded down to desired appearance

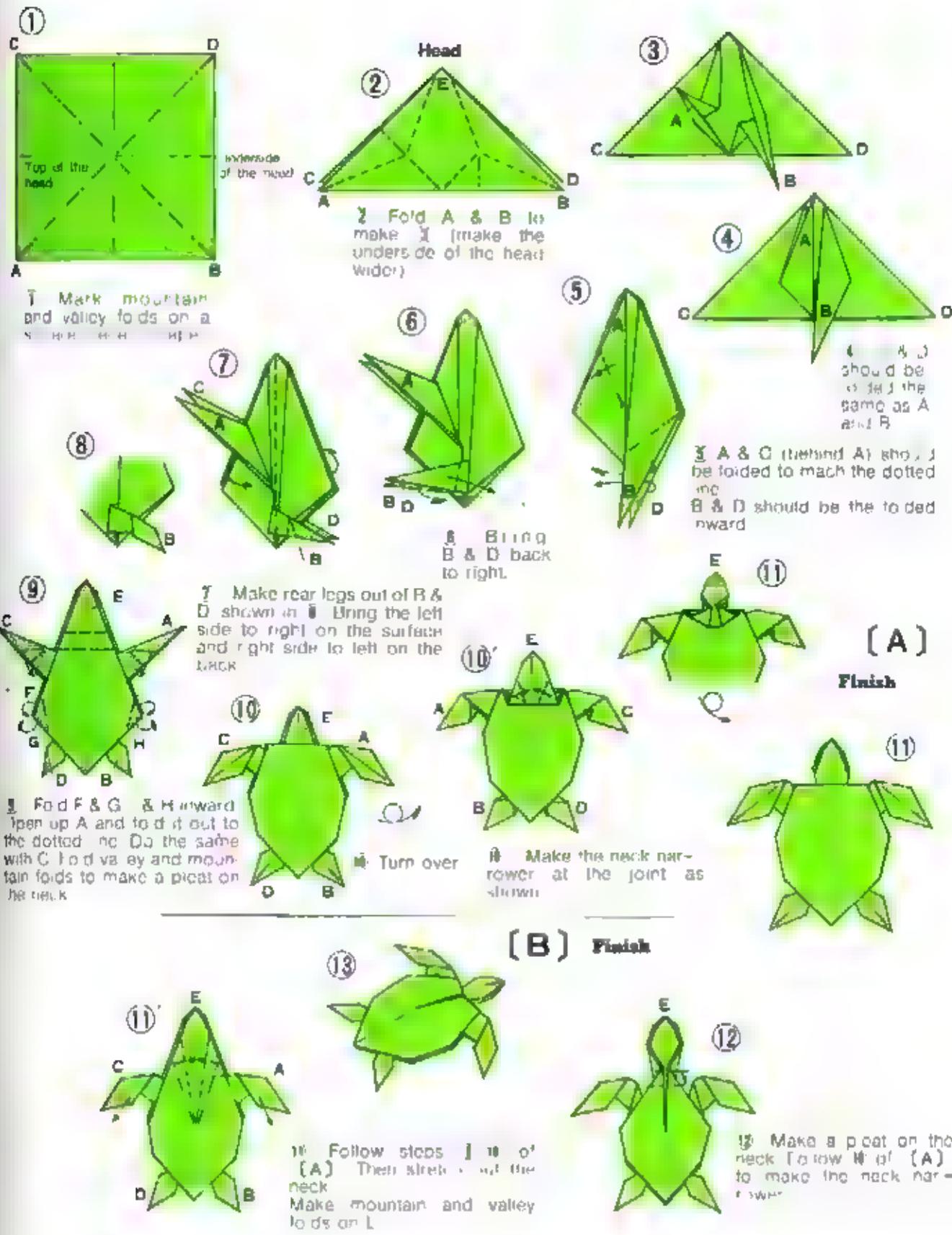
**Finish**

# TURTLE



There are many approaches to the art of folding origami such as the realistic, the diagrammatic or the abstract. Here I have made a 'realistic' sea turtle like a sketch from the artist's imagination. Making origami you must first decide on the object that is to be folded and design the folding lines accordingly. You can't just come up with the figure by vaguely playing with the paper.

We try to fold each part with meaning. In this case, 't' means to fold on the head, if we fold the top corners the paper will become its front and rear legs. You will find it easy to master for 't' fold each part as you fold it to the finished turtle's form above.





## BIRD

When the warm sunshine bathes the fresh green leaves, baby birds sit here under the watchful eyes of their parents. Even when they have grown big enough to sit on the branches, they continue to beg for food by fluttering their wings and cheeping noisily.

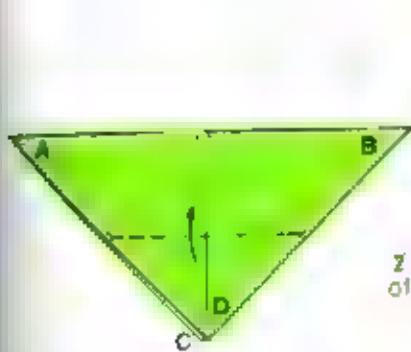
Here, I decided to fold a baby bird like the ones that can be seen in the garden or the woods.

The flying bird will fly very well because of its overall balance.

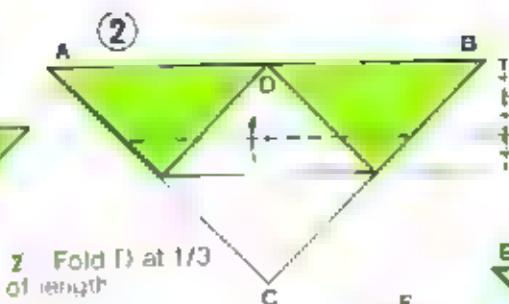
You can take various kinds of paper as the flesh warmer than a sparrow by slightly altering the shape of the back or the wings. You can take even the colored paper by your choice of paper.

## FLYING POSTURE

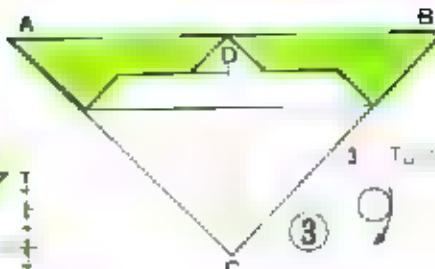
(1)



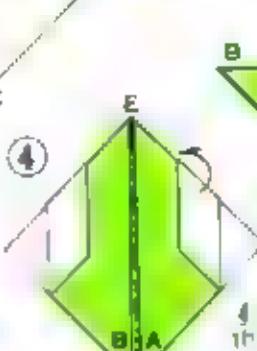
1 Fold B  
middle piece D  
paper like a  
diamond out  
D upward to the  
center point



2 Fold D at 1/3  
of length

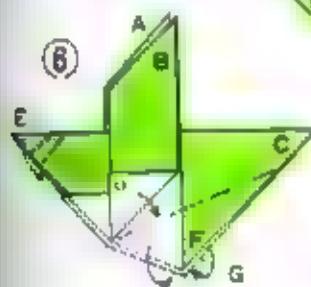


3 Turn over  
C

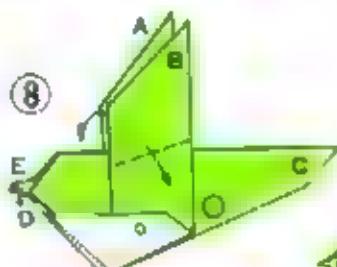


4 Fold at  
the center  
toward back

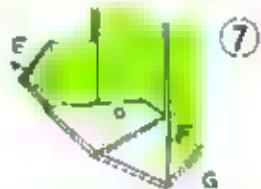
(A)



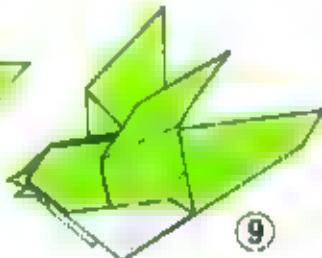
5 With Z as the  
centering point, make  
the mountain and valley  
folds. Fold B to make  
E. Turn over and fold  
A same as B



6 Fold E according  
to mountain and  
valley folds. If F &  
G toward you  
from part 1 make



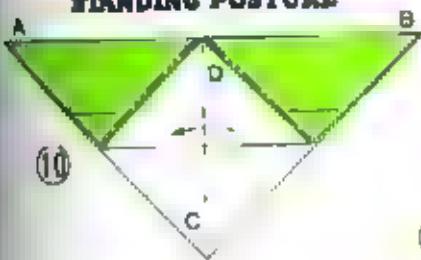
7 Open the right by  
using D as a fold line.  
Mark the valley fold and shape  
wings. Hold ~ mark with  
fingers. Throw to let it fly



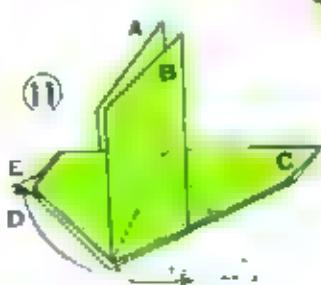
Finish

(9)

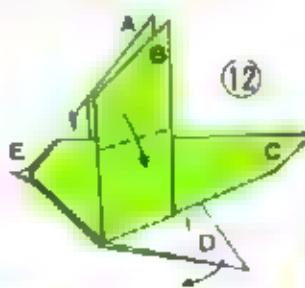
## STANDING POSTURE



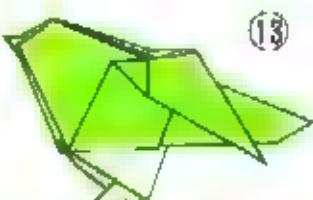
10 Put D out to  
the dotted line



11 Follow all the steps in  
technique (A). It is up to you  
whether without folding 1/3 of  
D fold on lines to make fig  
like (11)



12 Fold A & C  
out to the  
dotted line  
Fold D in and  
stand it up



(B)

Finish

(13)

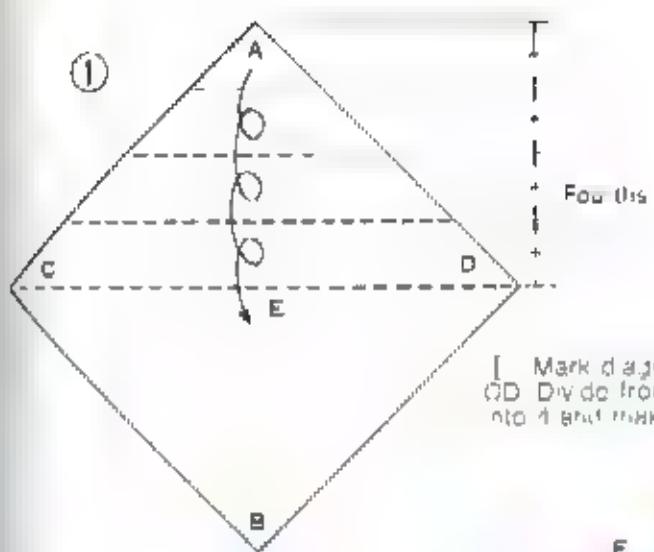


## FLYING DOVE (Glider)

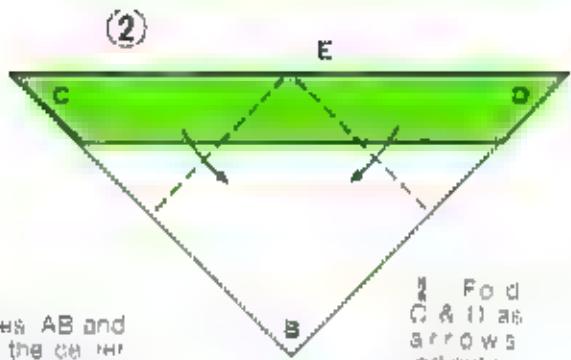
Every person has different ways of moving, however just as I take 1 step at a time and 2nd step diagonal. There are also other unique and functional movements. It is better to include those ideas in the shape of a dove. This is not only make it has a little rapport to rhythm and appear beautiful at the same time.

Both of these paper doves - Doves 2 & 4 fly very well. After you finish folding the shape of the dove you can spread it out in a square 4 which will take it by eye to the center of gravity. The case for yes is in the front section and they will only fly if you fold them and throw them as shown in the photograph above.

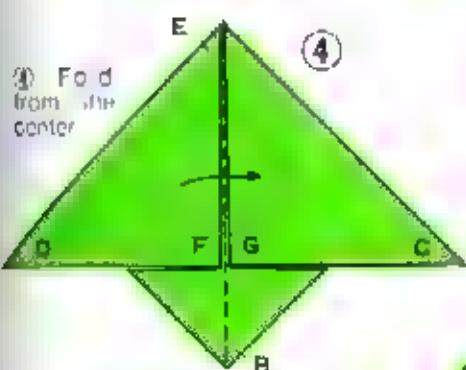
Now let's look at a variety of flying movements with 2 and 4 because there is a difference in the center of gravity speed and flight in each one of them.



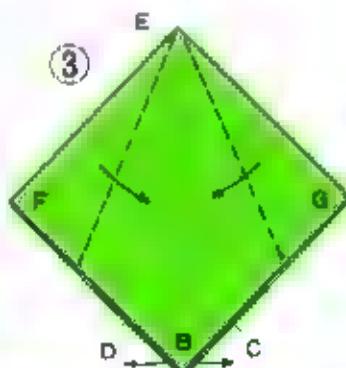
1. Mark diagonal lines AB and CD. Divide from A to the center into 4 and make fold to do.



2. Fold C & D as arrows indicate.



3. Fold from the center



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## PENGUIN

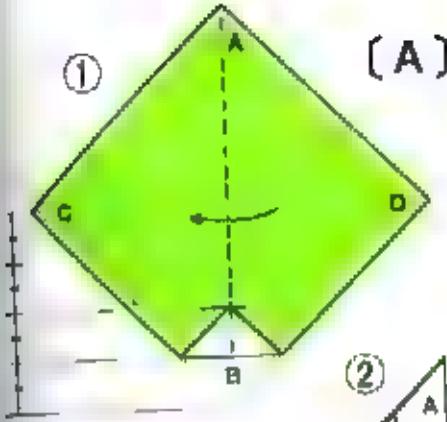
Origami is divided between the types which can be made by everyone and those which especially please young children.

There is a certain uniqueness in origami folded by children even though the pieces may not be very precisely made. It comes easily to them to fold something with a natural theme. Awareness of perceptual constancy, nurtured by repeated folding, helps them absorb scientific and artistic values which will blossom into a spirit of independence.

I tried to fold this penguin in a really abstract way and by changing the proportions of the head and wings, you can make penguins with different expressions.

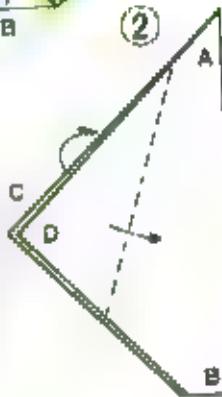
(A) shows how to fold a baby penguin. In (B) folding the section under the wings makes it look more realistic from the head to the back. The straight line from the chest to the feet is strongly accentuated as is shown in diagram (C). If you fold the corner at the bottom right hand side, the whole appearance is spindle shaped which really makes it look like a penguin. In (D) I made the head more true to life. In (D) I made the feet by refolding the part in diagram (B) as illustrated. If you round off the figure from the neck to the chest, as shown in (D), the characteristics of the penguin become more pronounced.

Thus it is possible to express artistic values even in diagrammatic forms. Even if it is designed for children you can find great art in these simple origami.

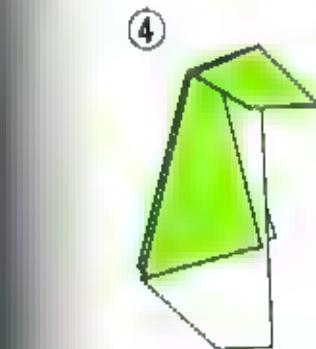
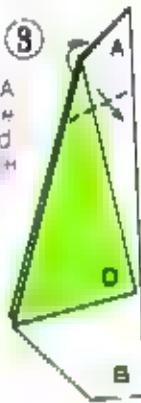


(A)

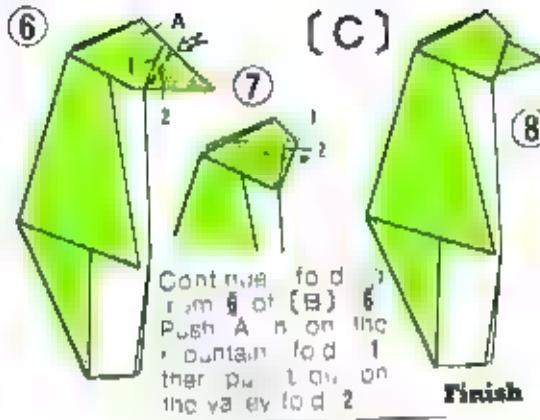
1. Make a diamond shape A-B on a square piece of paper. Fold B along the diagonal line as shown. Bring D over C and fold again in the direction of the arrows.



2. Open A and fold D over on the valley fold.



Finish

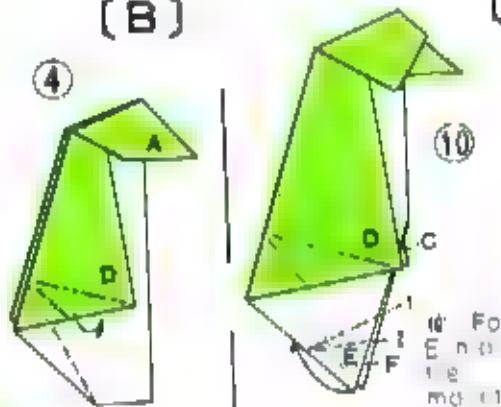


(C)

Continue fold from 6 of (B). Push A up on the mountain fold 1 and on the valley fold 2.

Finish

(D)



(B)



5. Continue folding from 4 of [A]. Make mountain and valley folds on D and C on the back. Then fold D and C as shown in the diagram.

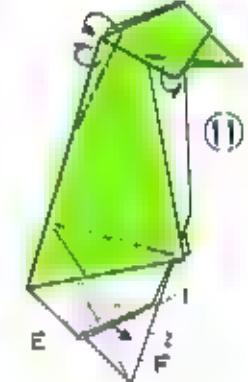
6. Fold inward on the mountain fold.



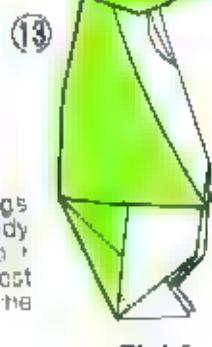
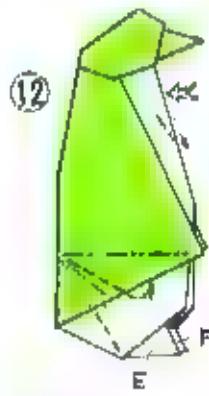
Finish



7. Fold E and F on the mountain fold.



8. Put out to dev E on the edge no 2 to make a foot. Fold F in the same way to make the other foot.

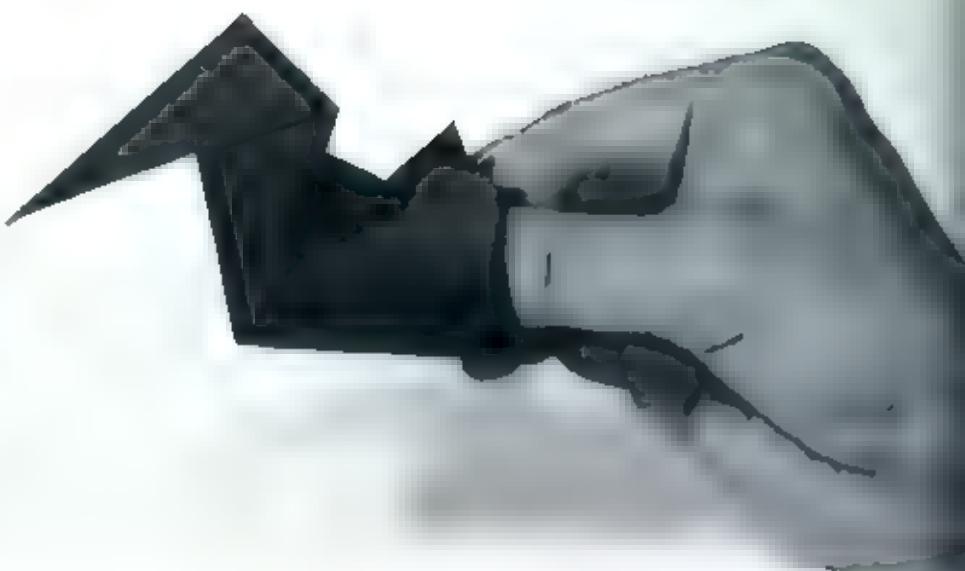


9. Fold the wings toward. Make the body round by exerting your finger. Push the chest softly to assume the posture.

Finish

10. Follow steps to 6 of [C]. Open B as in the diagram. Fold B up on the mountain fold.





## CROW

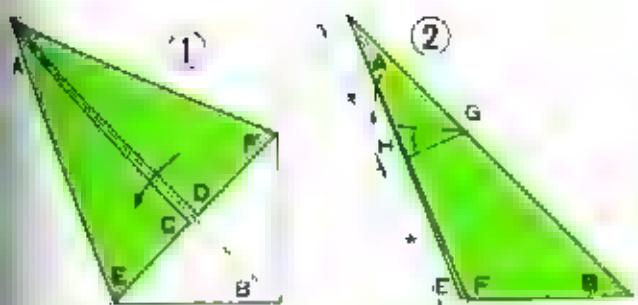
It is only recently that origami has gained recognition from the standpoint of art and education.

Until now educational origami consisted of the familiar Origami crane, and basically which came out exactly the same when folded by anyone. When the International Arts and Crafts Education Conference was held in 1964 under the sponsorship of UNESCO this traditional type of origami was not accepted as being adequate educational material. Fortunately I was given an opportunity to explain and demonstrate my theory of Creative Origami with free expression and this was accepted.

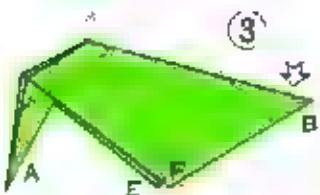
The crow introduced here is folded with a completely new idea. Every angle and fold is well thought out and planned with a sense of beauty and deep feeling. When I fold paper I try to express not only the beauty of the creatures of nature but also regard them from a scientific point of view. I try to understand basic ideas such as the function and structure of the creatures, the laws of nature and so forth.

In making this crow it was necessary to take into consideration such things as circular motion, rebound movement and the projected curve of item thrown into the air. Jumping origami like those shown on pages 22 and 23 and the crows here and on the next page are made from the most basic folds. By closing or widening F&F → (B) you can balance the folded crow. It is also fun to adjust the mountain fold line in Diagram X and see how it changes the balance between the head and the body.

[A]

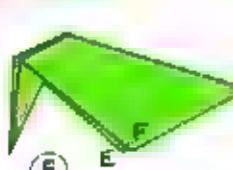
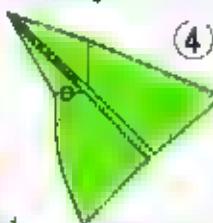
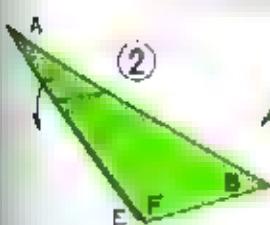


2. Mark G by bringing the tip of A to F. Mark the mountain fold with a line and A between the sheets.



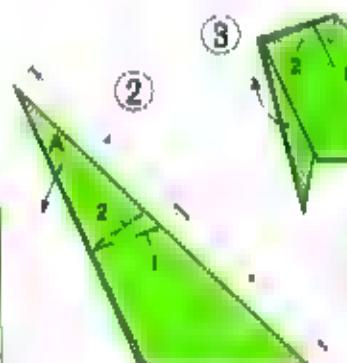
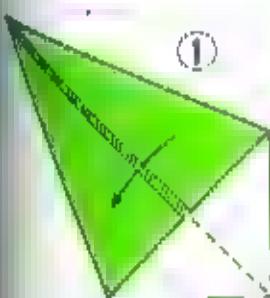
3. When you press point B with your finger it will move forward.

When you teach small children:

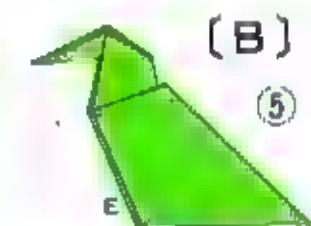
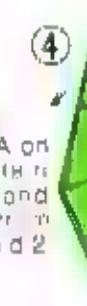


4. Fold on the dotted line shown in ②. The center of gravity moves backward so that it will stand up.

(B)

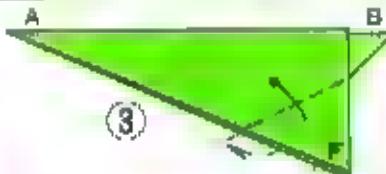
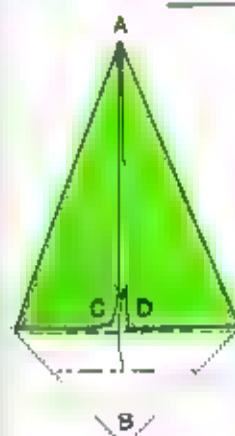


5. Fold A on the mountain fold 1 and bring it down to fold 2.

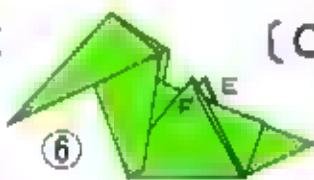


6. When you spread F & E out the center of gravity moves forward so that it will move downward as shown by the dotted line.

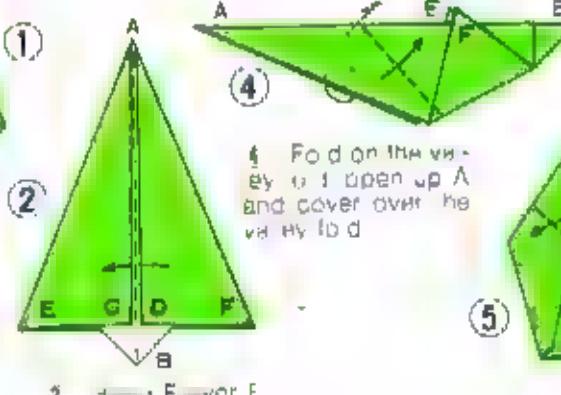
(C)



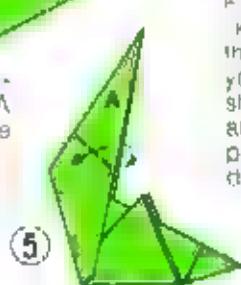
7. Fold F & L 1-word on the valley fold.



8. If you put your fingers in F & E and move them it looks like the cow is eating something stretching out its neck. If you're right handed you should put your thumb in F and your forefinger in E. Support the leg with your middle finger.



9. Fold on the valley fold 1 open up A and cover over the VH by fold.

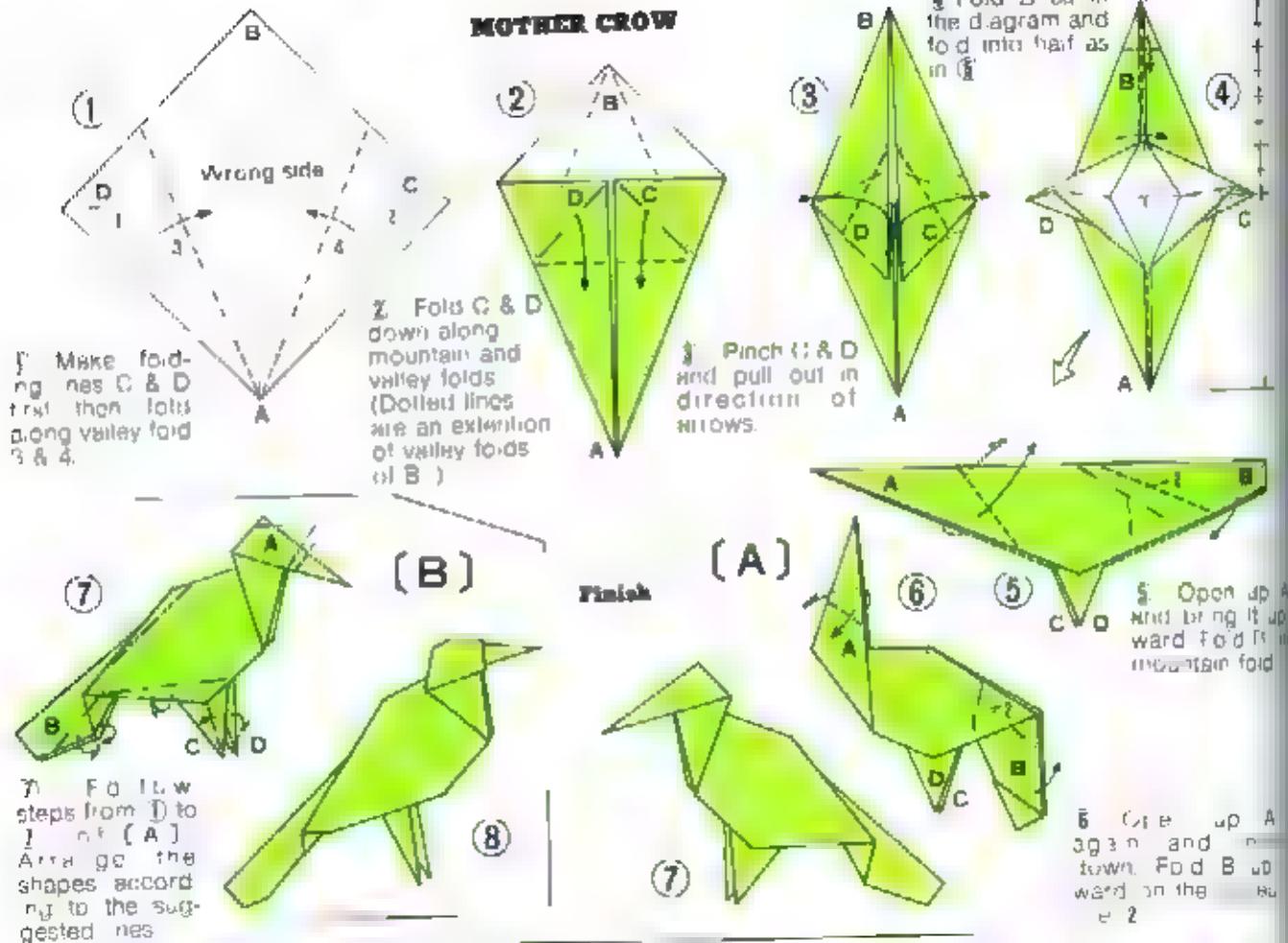


10. Bring up A again and bring VH back by holding the VH with your hand.

Fold a square piece of paper as in 1. Fold B on the mountain fold valley C down. Fold A under A/F.

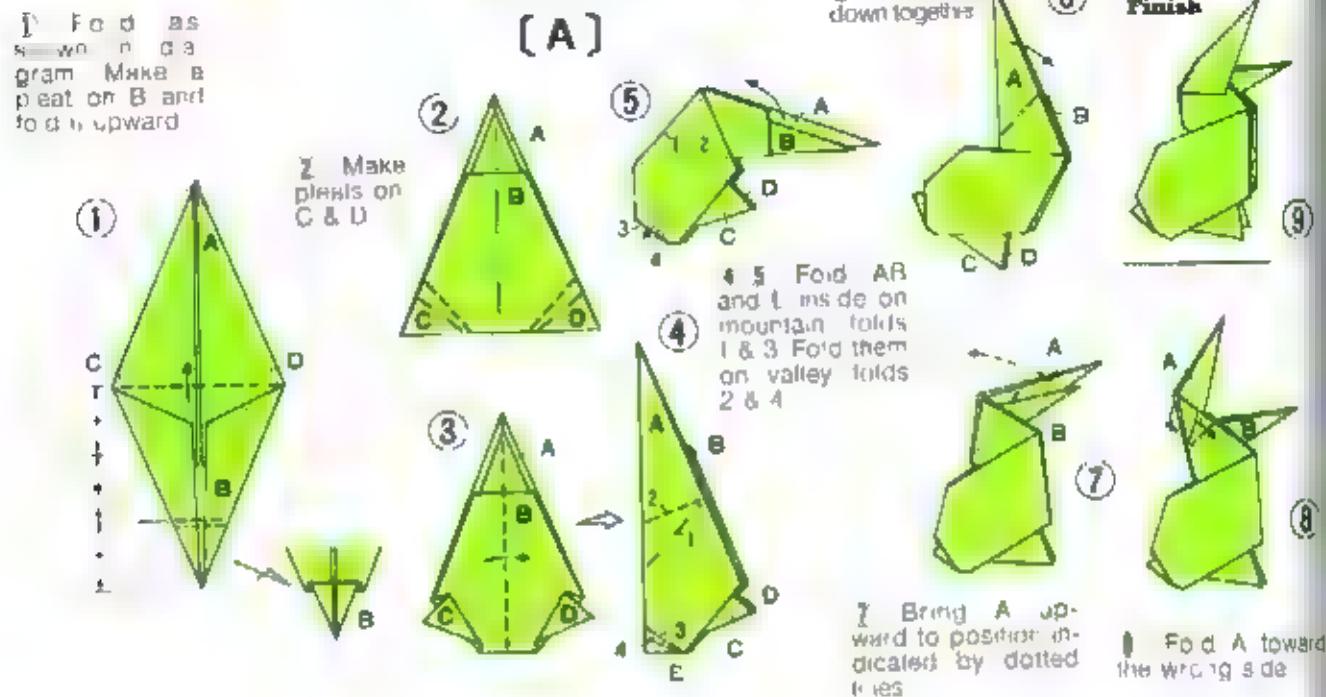
2. → F over E

## MOTHER CROW



## BABY CROW

**(A)**





(B)



## MOTHER CROW AND BABIES

Crows have been close to people through the ages.

Let's fold a mother crow and some babies. The crows which appeared on the preceding page were folded on the basis of their function, balance and motion.

Although baby crows usually have quite large feet, I have made them small. You can learn a lot about the physique and functions of living creatures by comparing these baby crows with their parent or you add the wings and tail feathers.

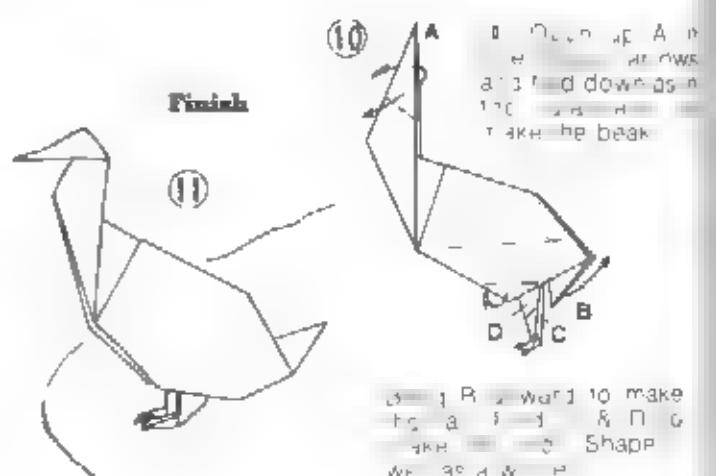
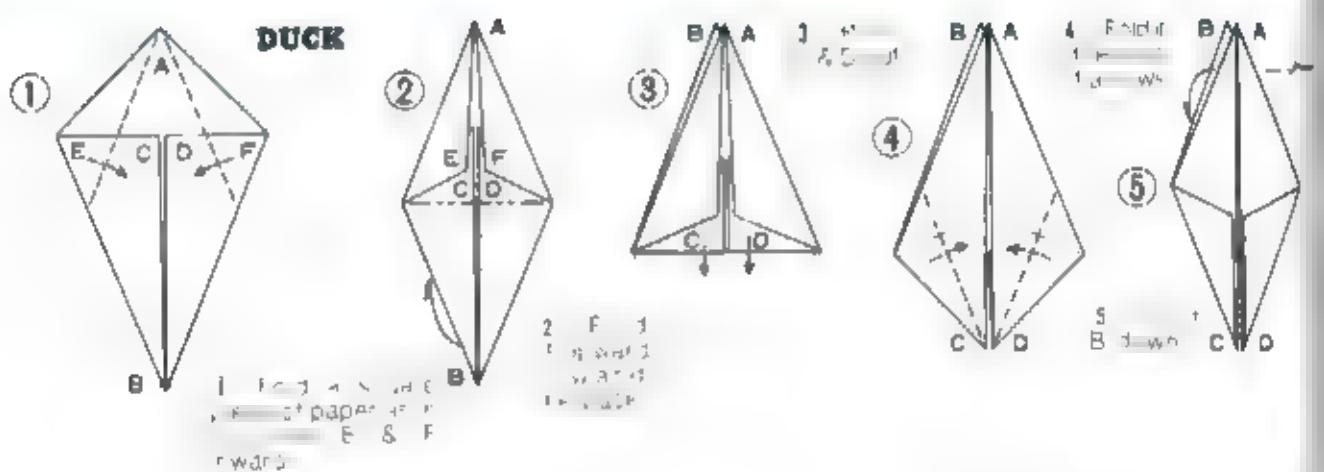
Both mother and baby in (A) are folded simply. You can arrange them to look as though the baby is begging for food in

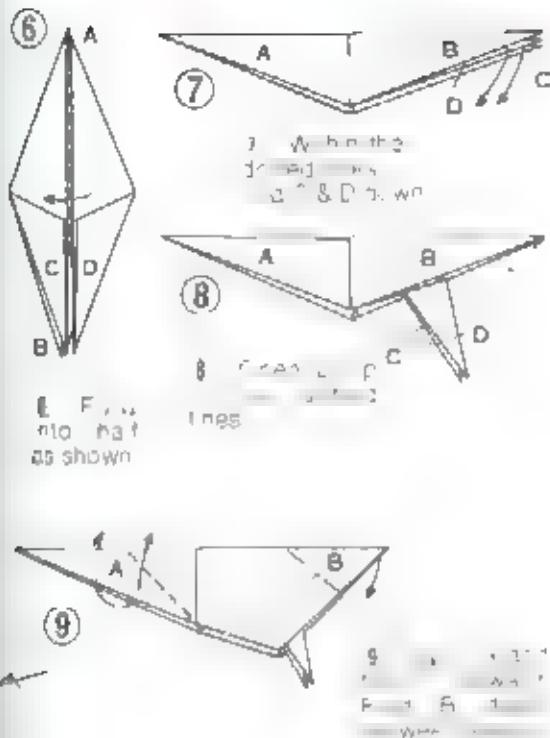
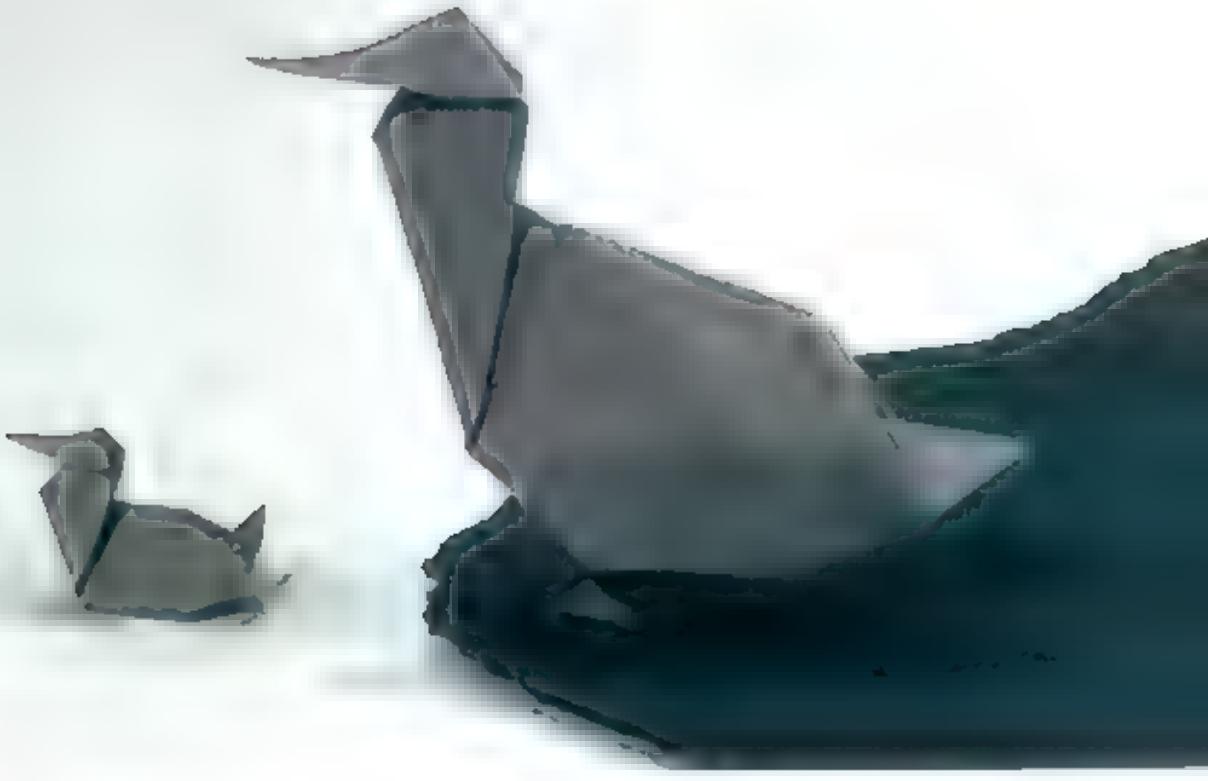
(B). I tried for a more realistic look by making the head round. This technique of accenting the head area will make not only birds but all other animals as well come to life.

You can choose black, blue or charcoal gray paper. The size of paper for the baby crow is one-fourth the size of that for the mother.



**10** Turn the paper over.  
Mark **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**  
on the back. Fold the  
neck and bent them  
narrower.





## DUCK FAMILY

We'll now fold Mother Duck and her ducklings.

There is something humorous about the way a duck waddles when it walks. By lifting up the beak you can capture an innocent expression and folding the feet to the back will make appear as though the duck is swimming.

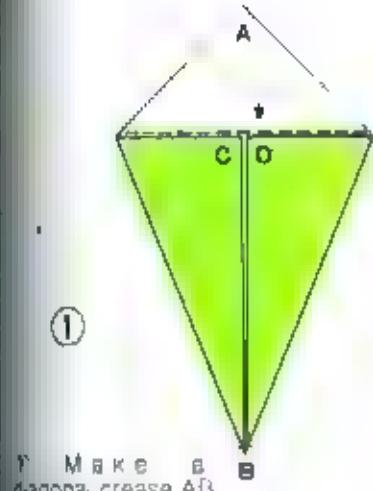
When you make the feet as shown in diagram 7, I advise you to fold CD together with the paper in the middle which will enable you to arrange the feet at any angle and create a waddle.

The duck is made from paper which is larger than the size of that used to make the my hat.



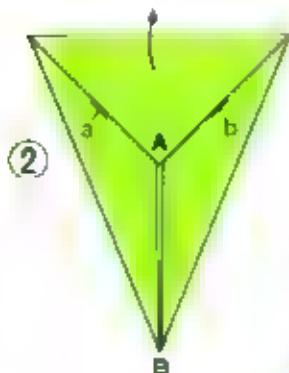
## OWL

The wise old owl is a tam or fierce. The owl is wise and is told a wise form of the owl is purp see, deform, but the owl he is a different. The owl can be any kind of paper but I try to cut them an appropriate size for a owl. You can use either the same paper for both the front and back of the owl. If you want to add more detail paper may also be used like, velveteen fabric or wood to make the owl very fine. You may also use in your owl a branch with leaves made in heavy paper or with fancy paper.

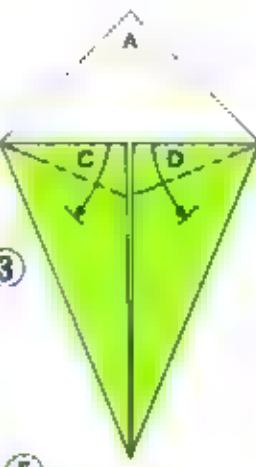


1 Make a diagonal crease AB on a piece of square paper. Fold C & D toward the center and fold A downward.

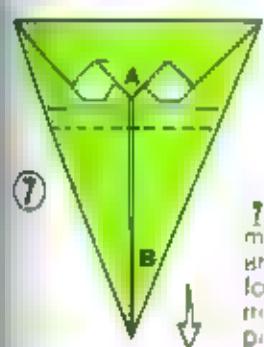
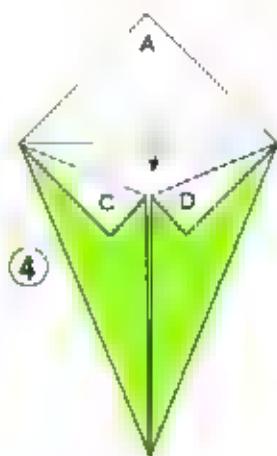
2 Mark a and b with your finger nail. Open up A



3 Fold C & D as shown.

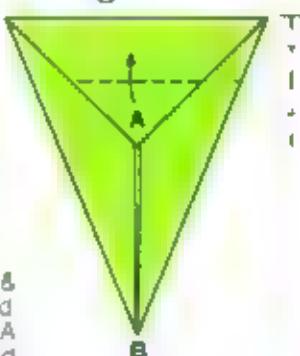


4 Fold A downward.



5 Fold on mountain and valley folds to make a pleat

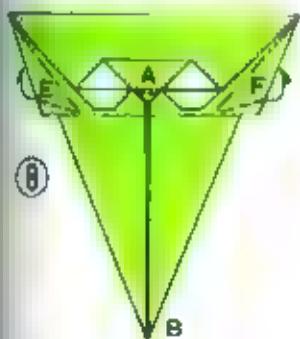
6 Fold C & D toward back. Fold A as indicated by the dotted line



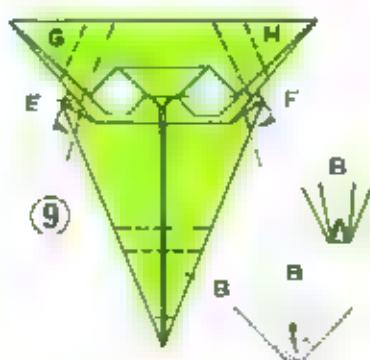
Finish



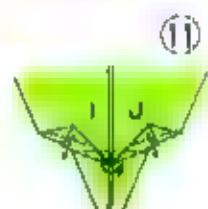
7 Fold E & F backward. Make a pleat on G & H. Fold B as shown in the diagram



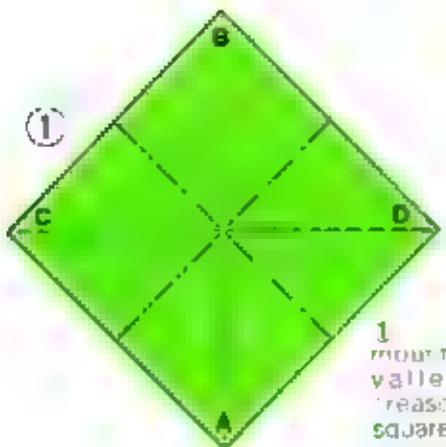
8 Make a small pleat on A as shown. Fold F & F along mountain and valley folds in order to make I



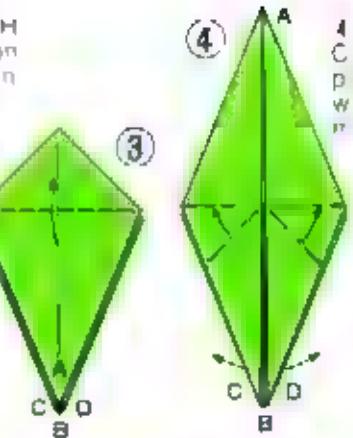
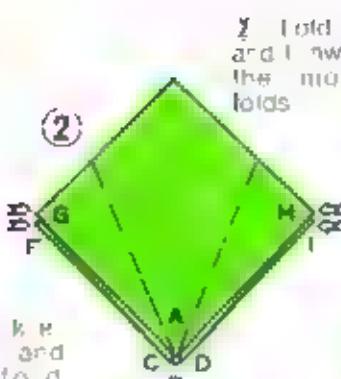
9 Pinch G & H and make folds. Fold the top of the head backward to make it round. Fold I & J upward



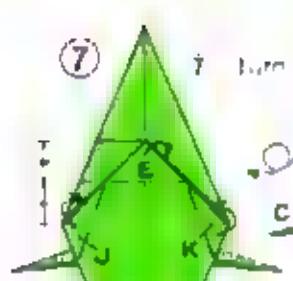
10 Fold I & J down a bit as shown. Fold the central point toward the inside



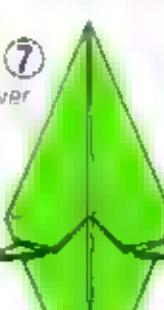
1 Make mountain and valley fold creases on a square piece of paper as shown. Fold in 2.



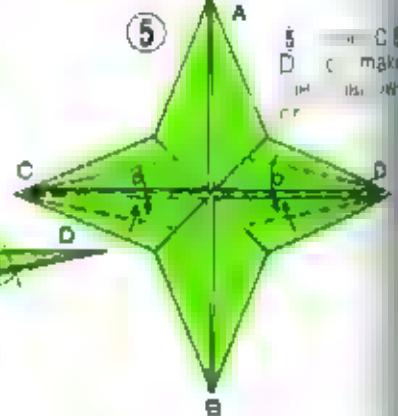
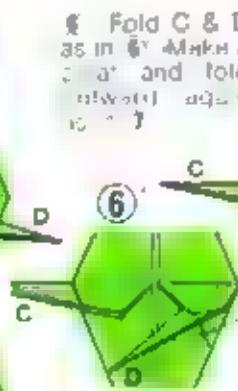
I told F. G. H.  
and I onward on  
the mountain  
told



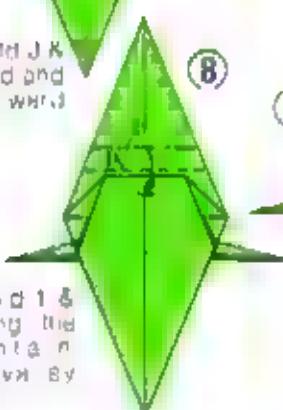
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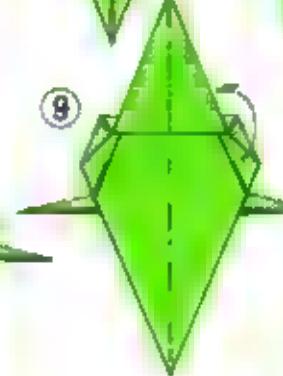
¶ Fold C & D  
as in ¶ Mark A  
at and fold



7 Hold J K  
K forward and  
left forward  
100



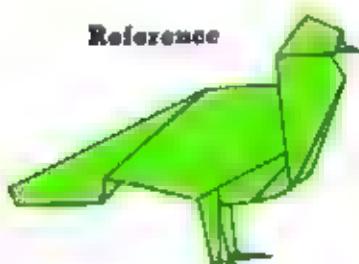
8 Feb 14  
2 along the  
100 m  
and the  
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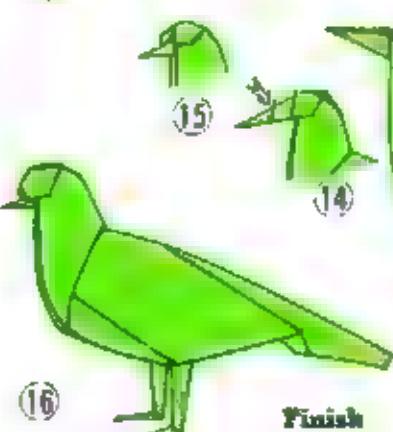
**B** fold A up  
toward dotted lines  
**C** fold B down  
between L and M



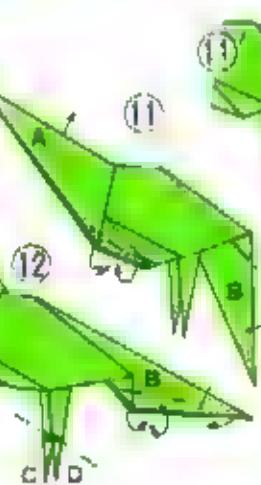
#### **References**



Smoked foods for the  
heads and heads

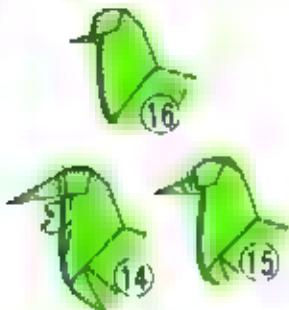


五



11. Foot B on the mountain  
foot. Foot C & D to owing  
"Feeling the sea." Make the  
feet 1 by 1 owing A to owing  
steps 13, 14 and 15.

# DOVE



The dove in the photo is made by following steps 14, 15 and 16.

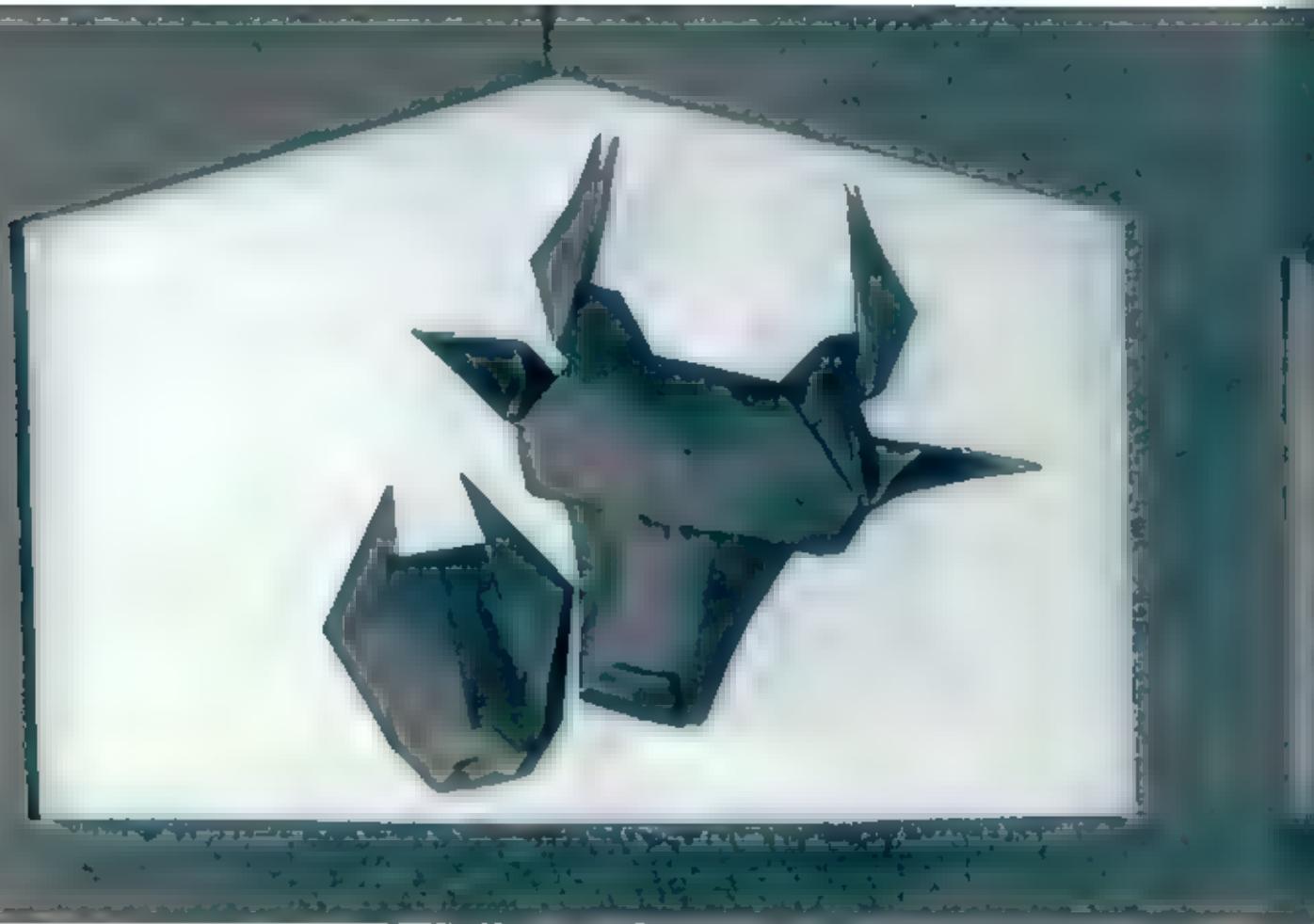
The dove is the symbol of peace and is widely loved. Before making this design I visited a nearby park to watch the doves. There was always a conspicuous, strong looking boss leading the group. There are many kinds of doves such as the carrier pigeon and the turtle dove which are easy to identify whereas some others may belong to the same species but have distinct body lines.

You can make the different kinds by altering the angles and folding lines as shown here.

Try making doves in different postures as if they are flying or eating.

## Folding the Feet





## COW

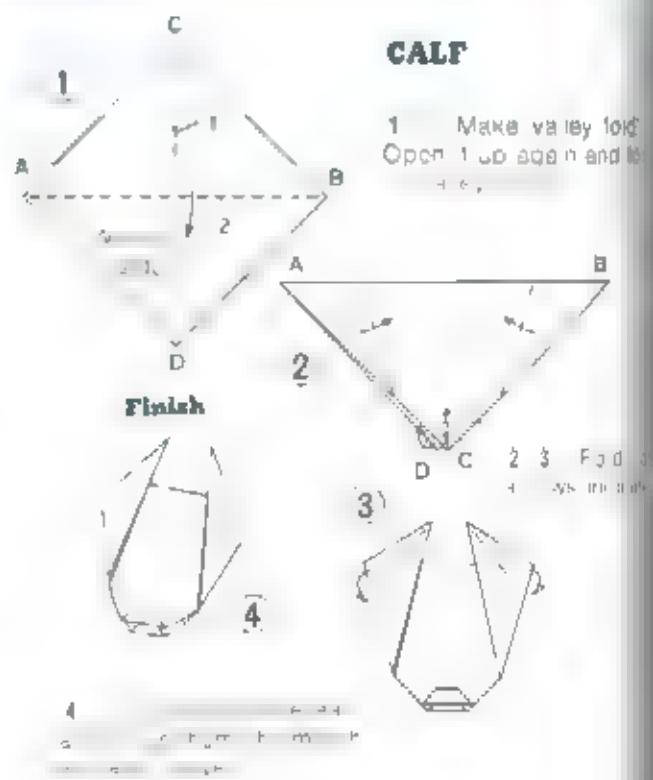
We have known the domesticated cow for a long time.

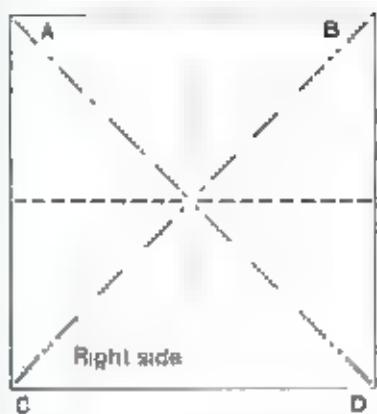
The folding methods in Diagrams I and II can be varied by making adjustments in the length and angle from the original.

Here the folding is done to capture the characteristics of the cow by presenting it by its head. Using photographs for reference, you should be able to find other types such as the water buffalo, the Ayrshire, or the Jersey cows.

Choose your paper to match the color of the cow. The size of the cattle will use one third that required for the cow.

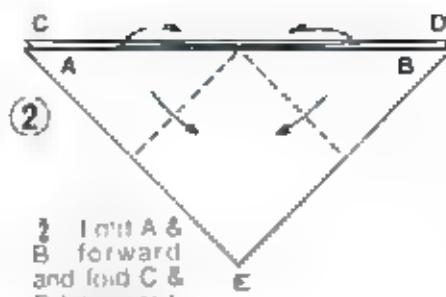
### CALF



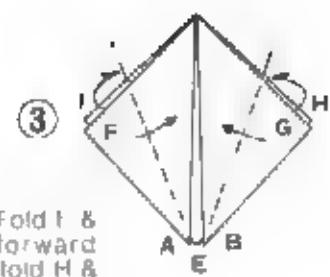


1 Mark mountain and valley folds on a piece of a square paper as shown. Fold it to make 2

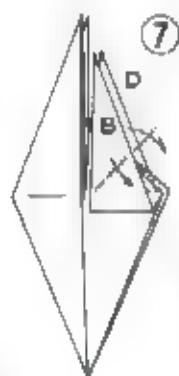
### COW



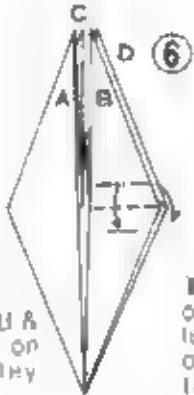
2 Fold A & B forward and fold C & D backward



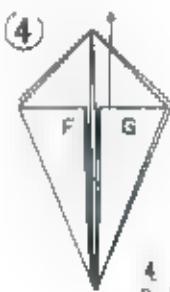
3 Fold I & G forward and fold H & F backward



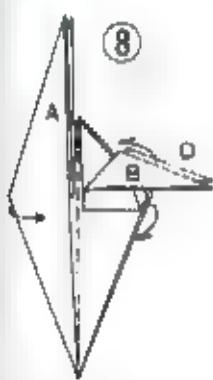
4 Fold D down on the valley fold and fold A down on the mountain fold



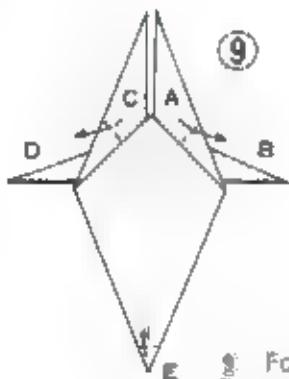
5 Fold B down on the valley fold and then on the mountain fold. Fold D the same way as A



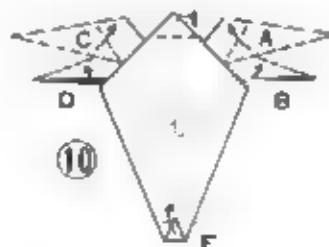
6 Pull C out in the same way as B



7 Turn A over B and D over C. It makes 8



8 Fold A & C in as indicated



9 Make a pleat at eye level. Fold E to make the nose and A & C as shown to make the horns. Open up B & D to make the ears. Finally fold the top of the head backward and arrange the face as a whole



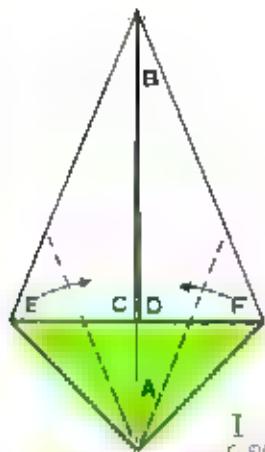
Final



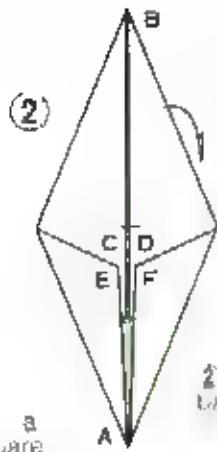
## RABBIT

The rabbit is one of the cutest animals. It appears in many legends and fables and it was from ~~soy~~ a story that I got the idea to make the rabbit standing erect with its ears pointing upwards.

The ~~soy~~ some wild rabbits becomes white in the winter. Here I used a piece of pink paper with a white back. The white side was used to make the body and the pink appears as the inside of the rabbit's ears as instructed in diagram 13. If you skip the steps 11-5 in 8 leaving C and D as it is you will come up with a rabbit with large ears.

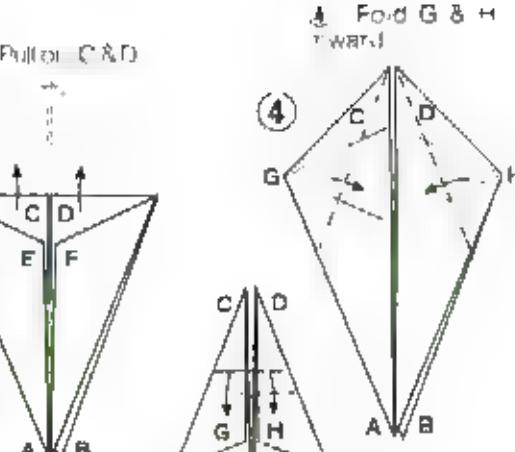


1 Fold a piece of square paper as in 1



2 Pull up C & D

3 Fold B backward

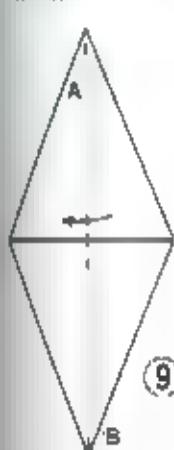


4 Fold G & H forward



5 Fold G & H on mountain and valley folds to make a boat

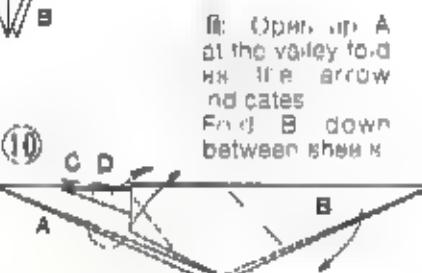
6 Fold in the direction of the arrow



7 Bring A up



8 Open F as in T Fold C & D inside the boat and cover C & D from the sides as in 1



9 Open up A at the valley fold as the arrow indicates. Fold B down between steps

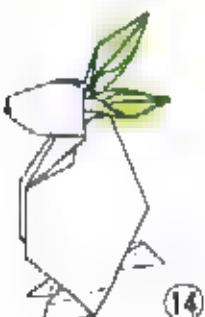


10 Fold A over on the valley fold. Fold B up on the mountain fold

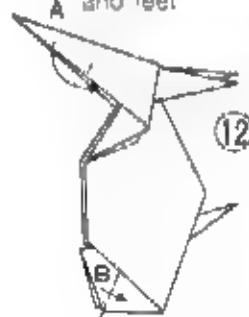


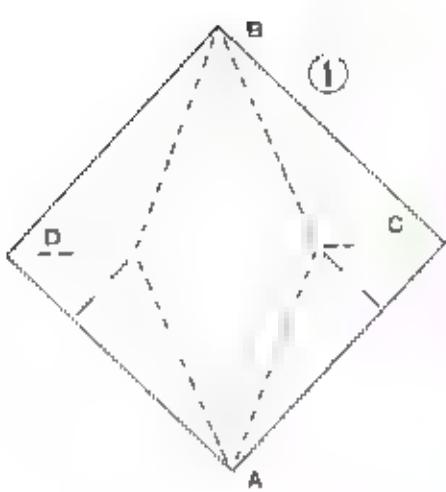
11 Fold A & B on mountain fold and feet

Finish

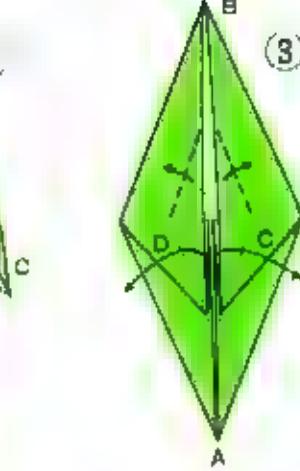
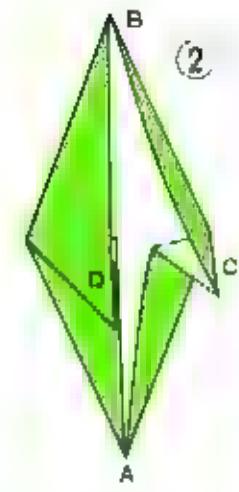


12 Pull A gently and fold corners. Open up the ears and shape them. Open up the end of the tail and twist the end. Spread the feet out and let the rabbit stand

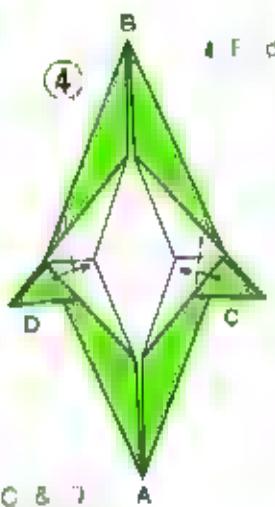




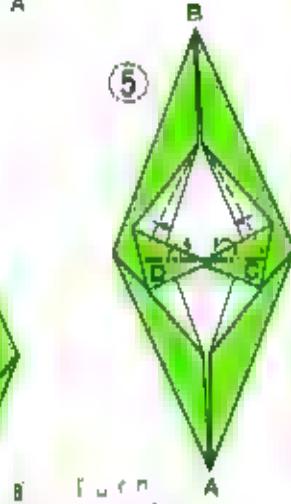
1 Make a diagonal crease AB  
in a square piece of paper.  
Маки във видът  
дъгови сгъстявания.  
Fold C & D at a  
diagonal crease.



3 Pinch C & D  
Open up C & D by  
wring them a bit



4 Fold C & D



5 Fold C & D  
again and make  
them narrower

6 Turn  
around and  
bring A to  
the top



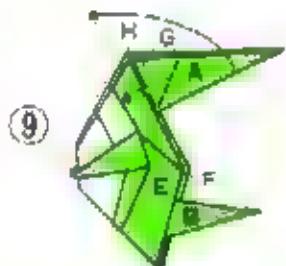
7 Fold back or  
make center  
mountain fold



8 Make a fold  
on B by folding  
it to the middle  
and valley fold



9 Fold both A & B  
between E & F



10 Pinch A and fold  
it between G & H  
on the mountain  
fold to make it

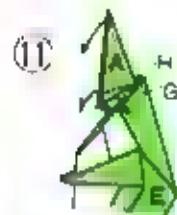
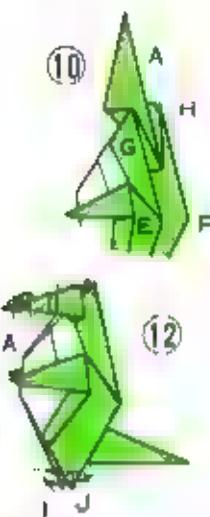


## RACCOON, The Drummer

Let's fold the raccoon, which is so well known from Japanese fairy tales and old folk songs.

Take a piece of brown paper which is white on the back. It should be folded so that the white side appears on the stomach and chest. Pushing the tail upwards will give the posture of the raccoon shown on the right.

After folding it, you can hold the figure by the neck and insert your finger from the back pushing to make the stomach more rounded. By pulling A from the inside of diagram ⑫ you can make the face rounder and this will make it look even more like a raccoon.



⑪ Open A and direction of arrows and fold now.

**Finish**

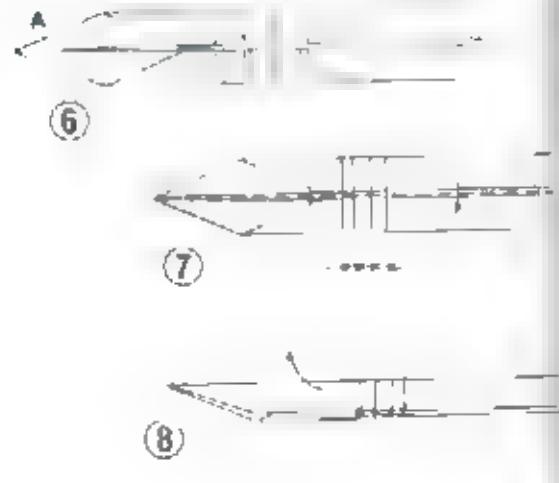
⑫ Flatten A. Make a pivot at the eye level. First fold it to make the nose. Fold & unfold it to make the feet. Shape the body to look round.



# SNAKE



## Reference

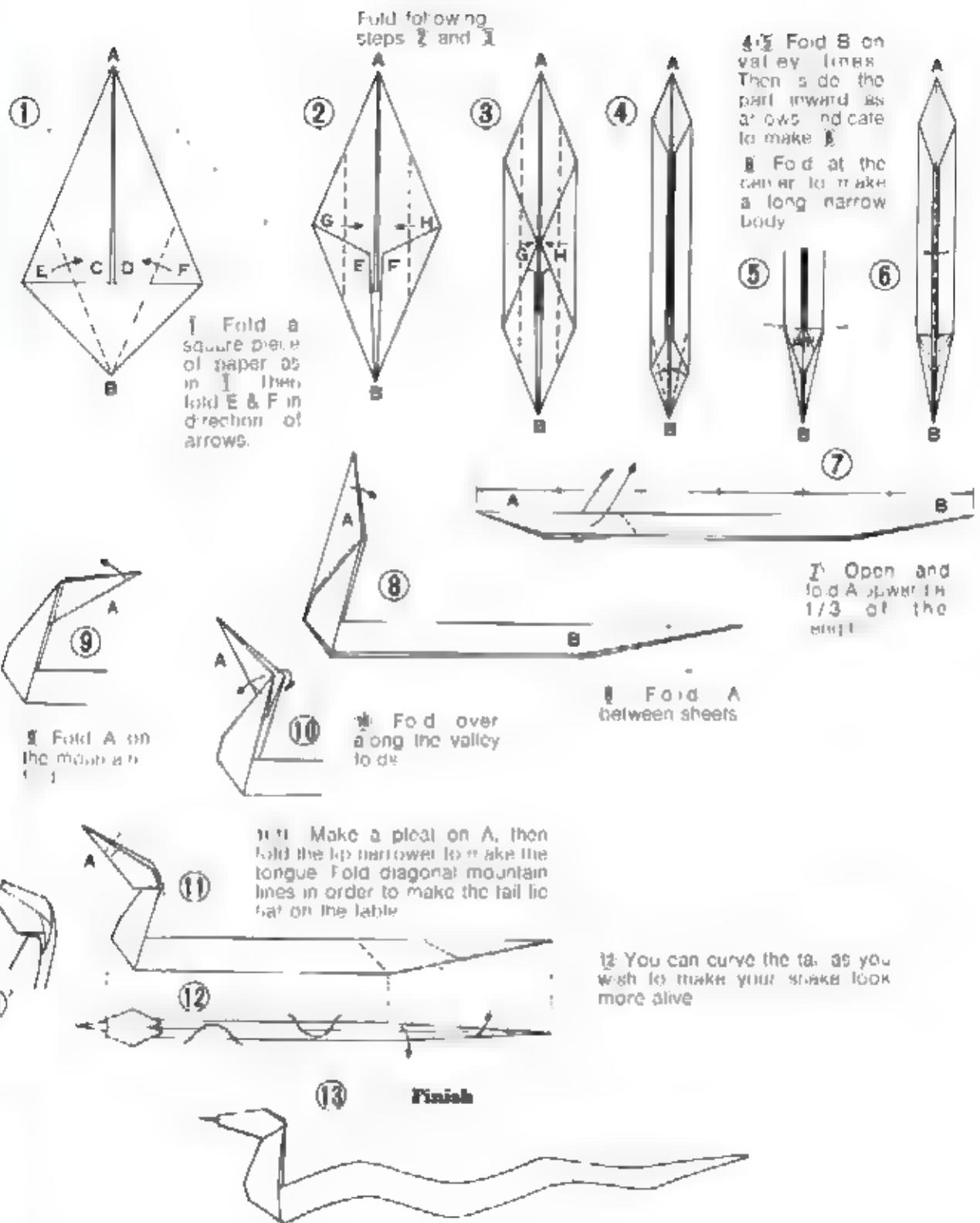


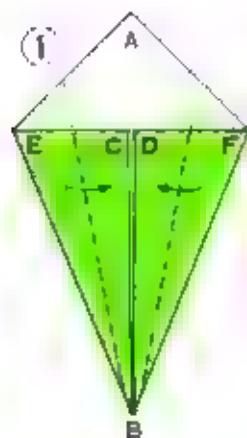
There are not many people who like snakes. I tried to make those snakes more lovable by adopting the familiar simple form of local toys.

Mercury, the Roman god of commerce and once carries a caduceus, a staff entwined with two snakes and in Japan, snakes are also paired on votive tablets for good luck in business.

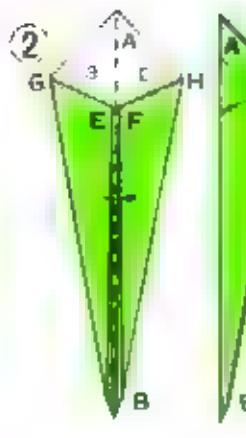
I usually choose a color that matches the animal or object I am making. However in the case of these snakes, I deliberately chose a different color in order to give them a feeling of being toys.

In the upper photograph, I folded the part between the head and the abdomen into two and gently pulled the neck up and wound the section from the abdomen to the tail around my finger. (See reference.)

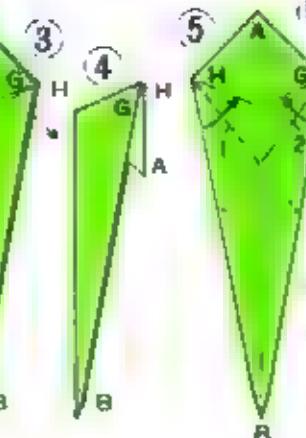




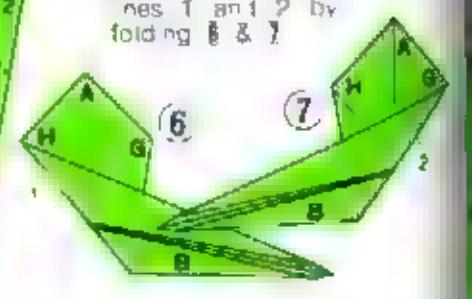
1. Mark diagonal lines AB. Fold C & D first and then fold E & F.



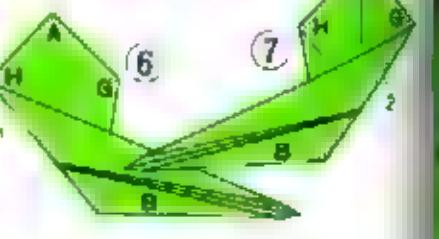
2. Fold A along lines a & b.



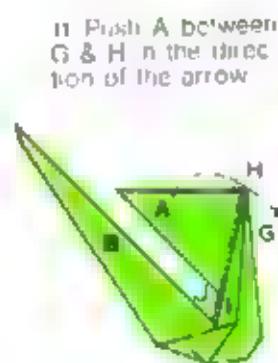
3. Open up ④ to make ⑤.



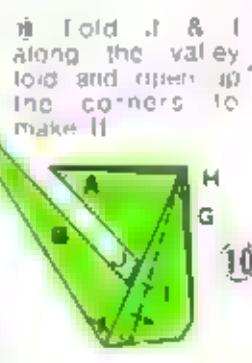
4. Make valley fold 1 and 2 by folding B & I.



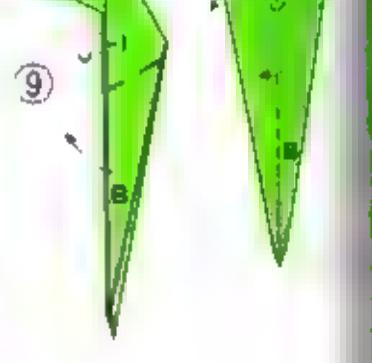
5. Fold on mountain fold 2 between H and D.



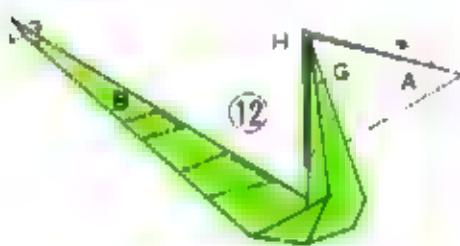
6. Push A upward on the mountain fold. Open up the body and fold as shown.



7. Fold J & I along the valley fold and open up the corners to make ⑪.



8. Fold B between J & I.

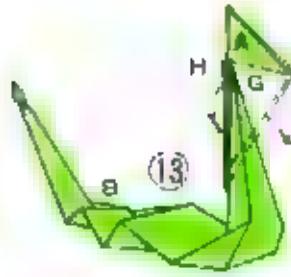


9. Fold H between G and A.



10.

Finish



11. Bring G & H over the part of the head to make ⑫.



12. Fold A between the sheets.



13. Fold the pointed head in as the arrows indicate to make ⑬.



14. Fold G in the direction of the arrow. Turn over and fold H the same as G.



## DRAGON

Among the twelve animals in the Japanese zodiac, only the dragon is a fictional one. However unlike many of the popular monsters of the present day, it is a refined creature.

In Japan, sculptured dragons are frequently seen in the decorations of shrines. They appear in folk tales as the god of the sea or the dragon god. It is also said that dragons can summon the rain clouds and therefore, they are believed to be the guardian deity of wooden buildings.

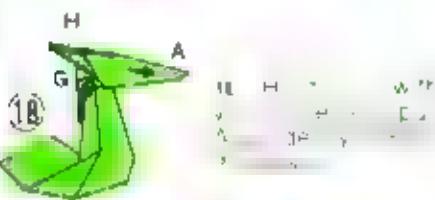
In folding this animal, it is important to clearly define the horns and mane. Try to give it an appearance of dignity by adjusting the angle between the face and the neck.



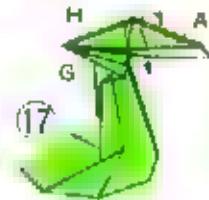
20 F J L M N  
H O P Q R S  
U V W X Y Z  
T



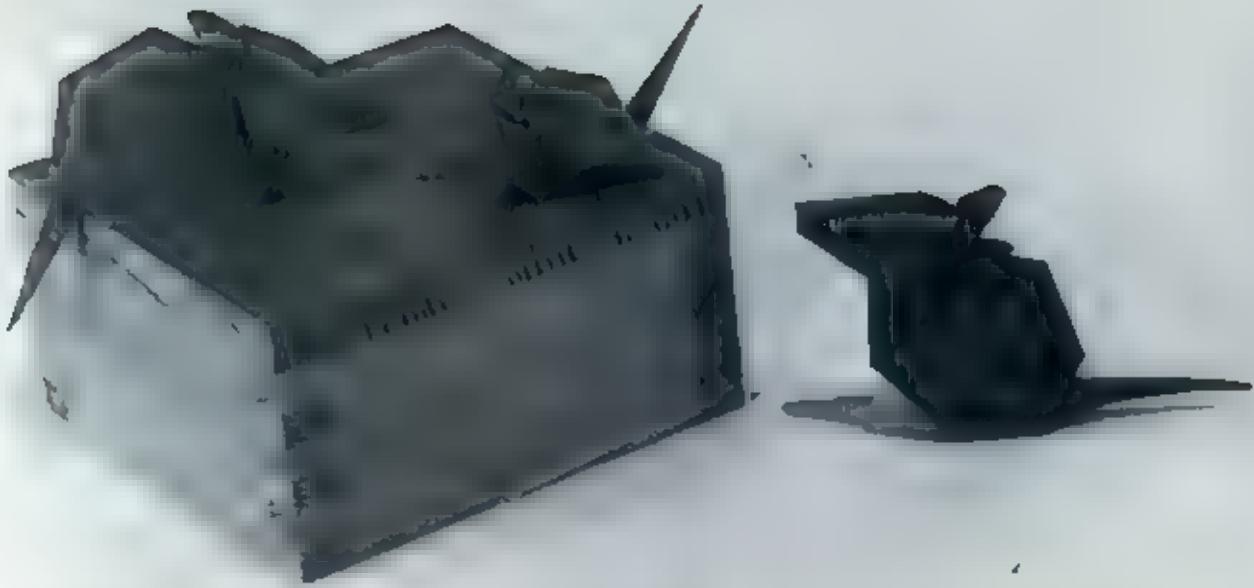
■ Make the forehead and mane by folding the neck and mouth.



H  
G  
A  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z



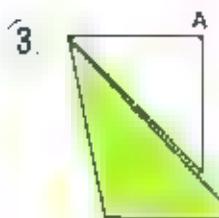
H  
G  
I  
A  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z



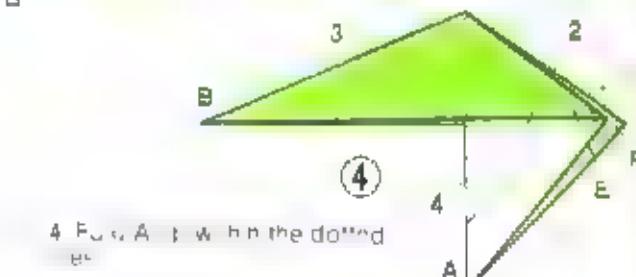
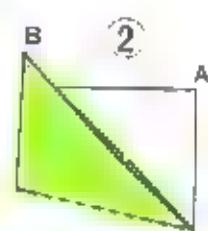
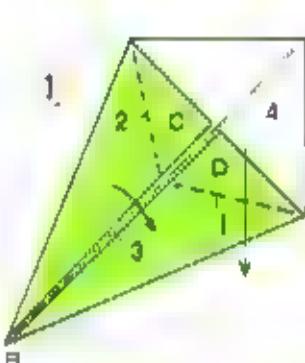
## MOUSE

It is very easy to become enthusiastic about origami because it is so simple to do. I would like to state the importance of origami from the point of view of the decorative arts.

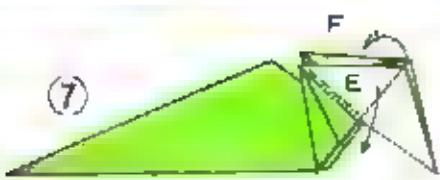
When we think about origami for children, there are two kinds of origami that adults fold and give to children and the kind that they can fold themselves by following diagrams. The ideal size of paper in either case should be 12 cm  $\times$  12 cm (7 in  $\times$  7 in). If the paper is larger than this, it becomes difficult to handle. When you teach children to fold origami, you should sit next to them so that they can see your hands instead of sitting in front of them. Generally speaking, however a 15 cm  $\times$  15 cm square sheet of paper is recommended. It should be about the same thickness as a piece of statuary. When you have learned to fold an object with a small piece of paper, it is quite easy to do the same with a larger sheet.



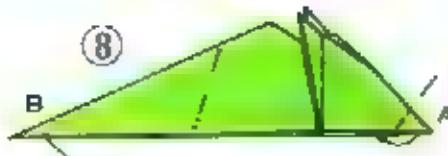
1. Fold a square piece of paper as in 1. In order to make do this, you cut the paper as shown in diagrams 2 & 3. Fold va by 1.3 and mountain fold d 4 to make 4.



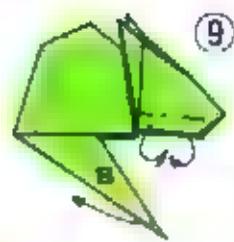
4. Fold A 1 with the dotted line.



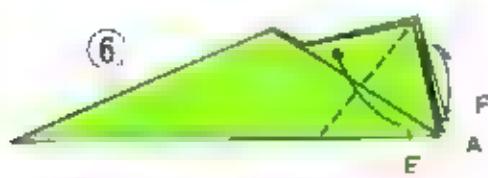
7 Open up E & F and fold over both sides to make the neck



8 Fold the tip of A inward  
and B down to the mountain fold



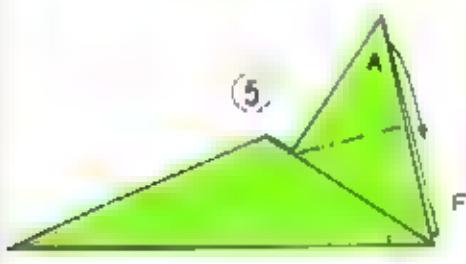
9 Fold the lower part of the face on the mountain folds.  
Fold it upward to make the tail



6 Fold E upward on the valley fold. Fold F same as E

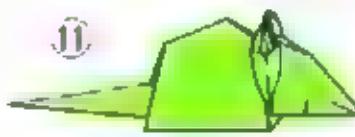


10 Make the tail narrower and  
curl up the ears. Round the  
body by cutting your big jet  
in the tail



5 Bring A down between E & F

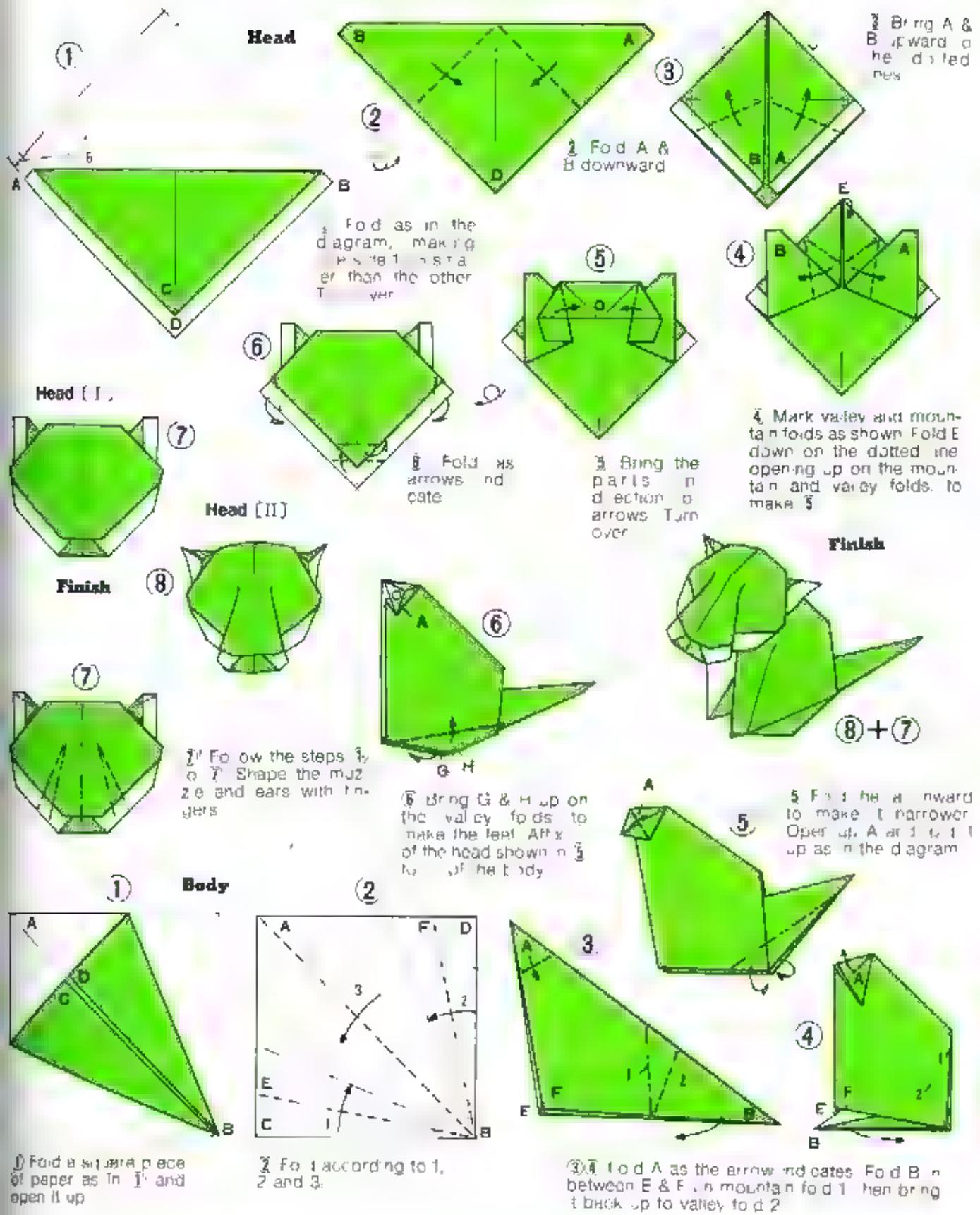
### Finish



11 You can make various  
kinds of birds by changing the  
angles of the tails and heads  
or by the size.



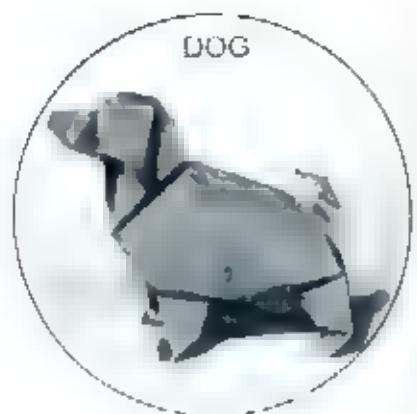
TIGER



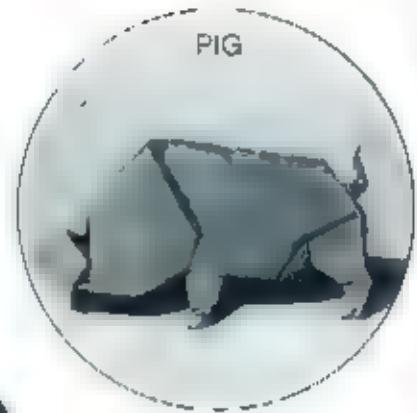
# GIRAFFE



DOG



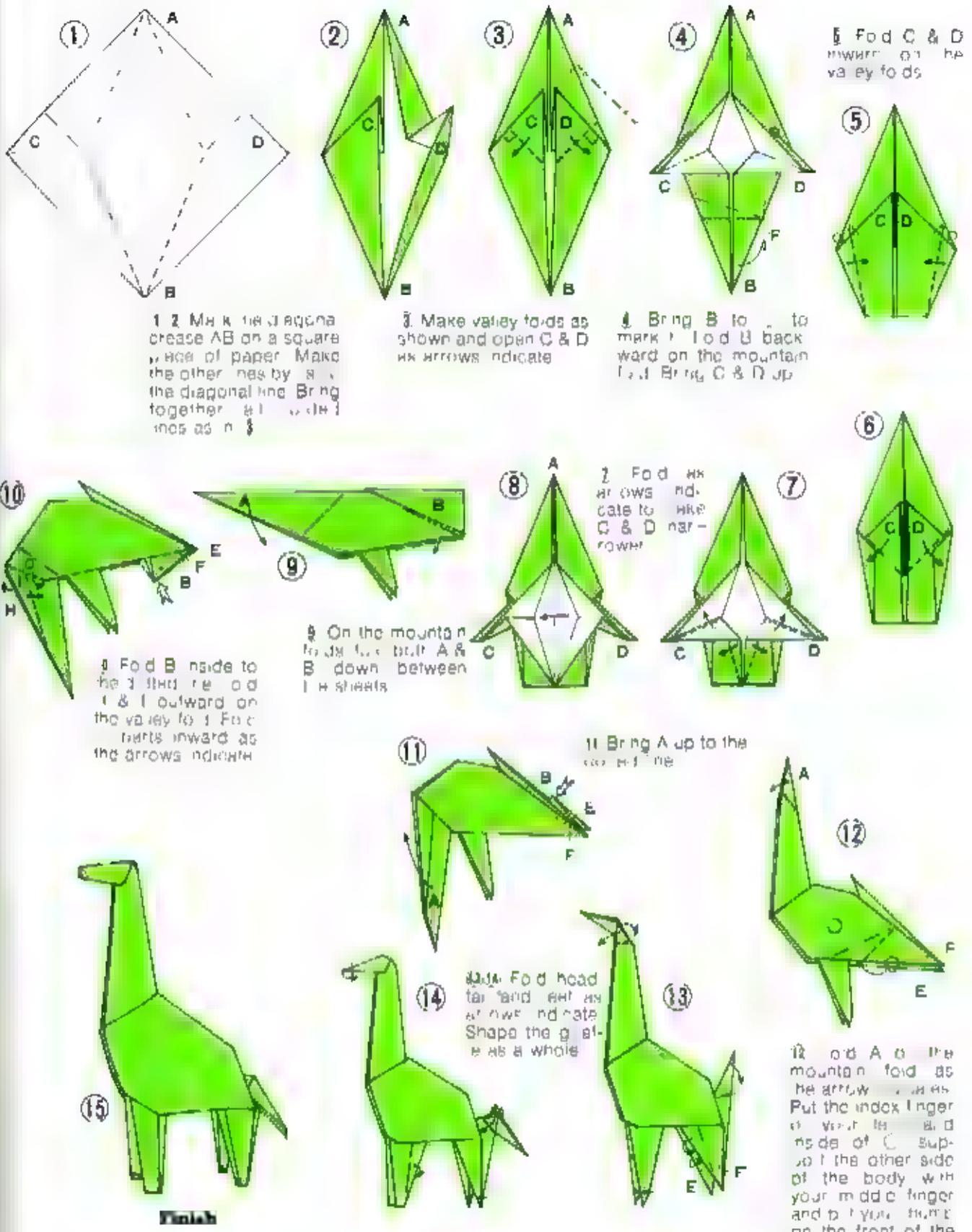
PIG



Let us now fold a long-necked giraffe.

As you should make many sketches of animals you plan to paint or carve. It is better to handle the living organism because you then become familiar with their physique and posture. The study of healthy animals is difficult unless we take advantage of a sketching step to enable us to capture them in form.

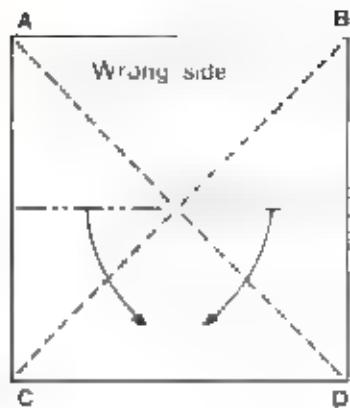
Here is one of the same animals I folded a year ago. As you have mastered it you can work on the bone structure and modeling to make the object more lifelike. You can also fold other animals like the ones shown above.





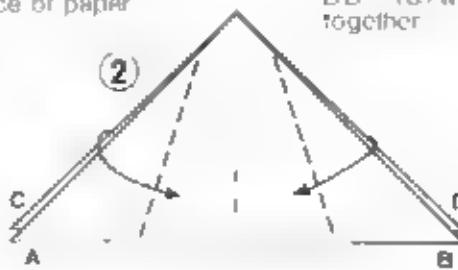
GORILLA

• *W*hat is the *best* way to do *any* task? • *W*hat is the *best* way to do *any* task?



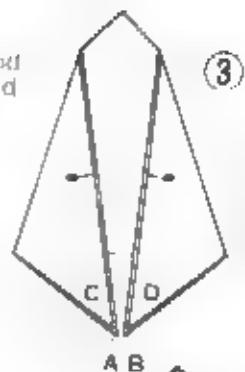
1 Make valley and mountain folds as shown on a square piece of paper

(1)

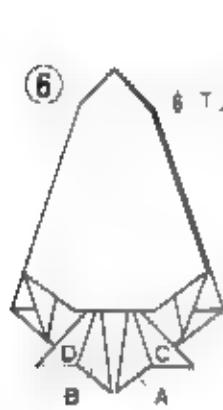


2 Fold AC and BD forward together

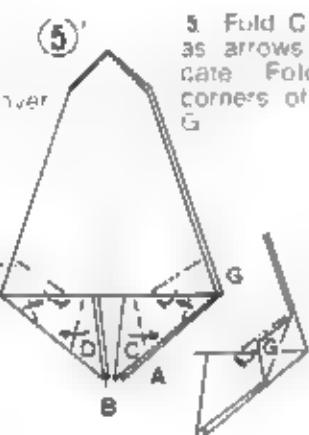
(3)



3 Spread C & D out as in (1). Put C under A and D under B

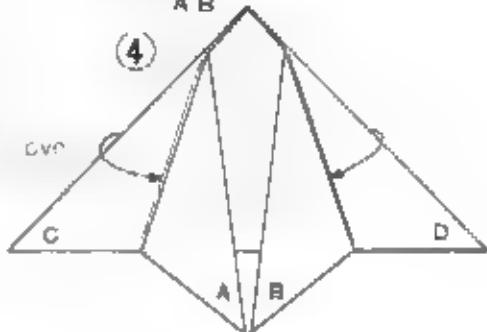


6 Turn over

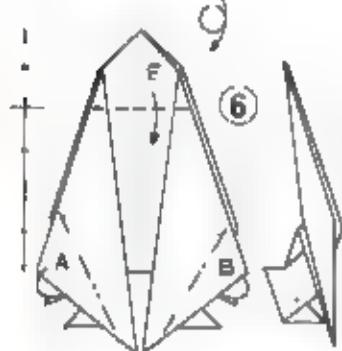


5 Fold C & D as arrows indicate. Fold corners of I & G

(5)



(4)



6 Fold A & D inward on the mountain folds. Fold reverse sides on the dotted lines. Fold E down on the valley fold



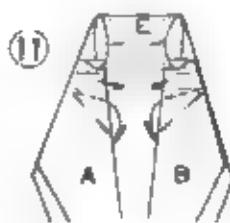
(7)

7 Put your thumbs inside the pouches formed by E and push them up as shown in (1)



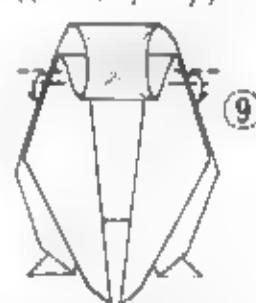
(13)

12 Make the mouth leaving L round and soft. Shape the nose and eyes by making small pleats. Bring the face down and shape the whole figure along the mountain folds



(11)

11 Around the shoulders, fold mountain and valley folds toward the back of the arms. Fold the neck area inward as arrows indicate



9 Make split D back around the neck area

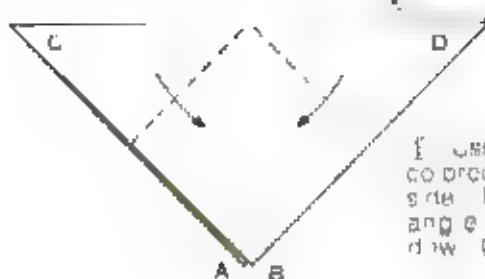


10 Spread E out

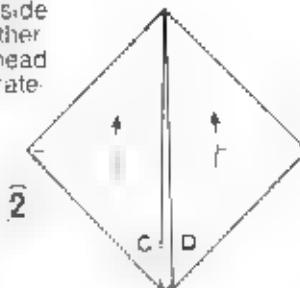
Finish

Fold the giant  
panda by using two  
sheets of paper  
black on one side  
white on the other  
to make the head  
and body separate-  
ly.

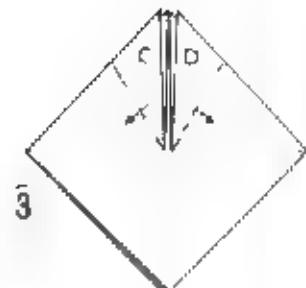
### Head



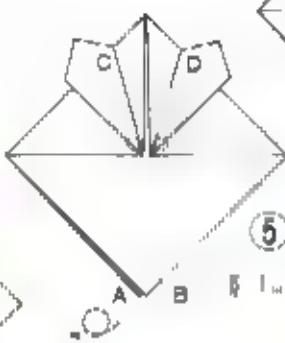
1 Use the white  
colored side of  
the sheet. Make a  
diagonal fold  
from C to D.



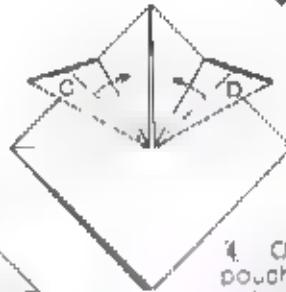
2



3

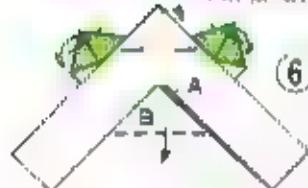


4

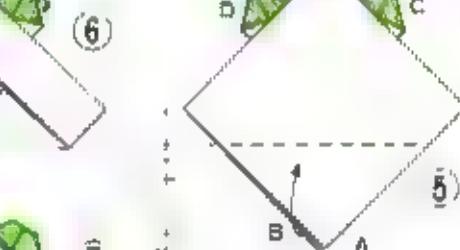


5

4 Open up the  
pouches of C & D  
with your fingers to  
the fold line.



6 Fold B only as  
the arrow indicates

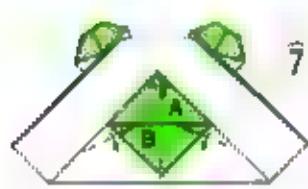


6



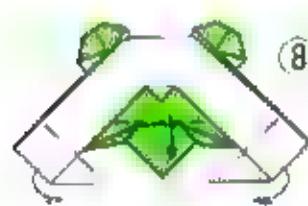
7

Turn over



7

7 Consider the  
size of the ruzzles.  
Fold A a bit and  
fold corners of B to  
make the eyes.

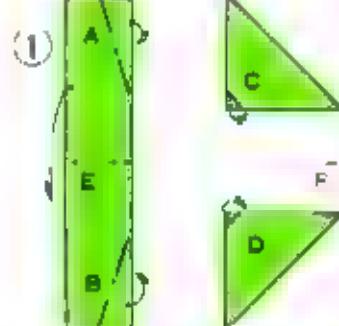


8

### Finish



10 + 5

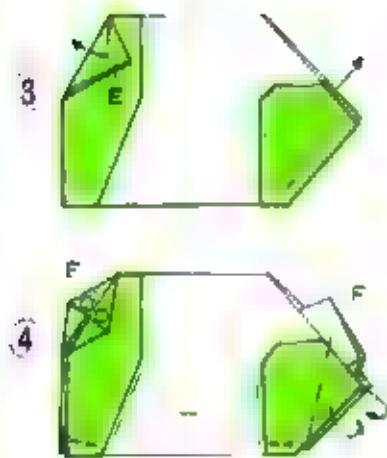


1 Fold a square shape of paper as it  
is. Fold all corners as shown. Fold in  
half on the center mountain fold.



2

2 Fold the bottom edge toward on the  
mountain fold. Fold upward on the  
mountain fold and bring up on the  
valley fold.



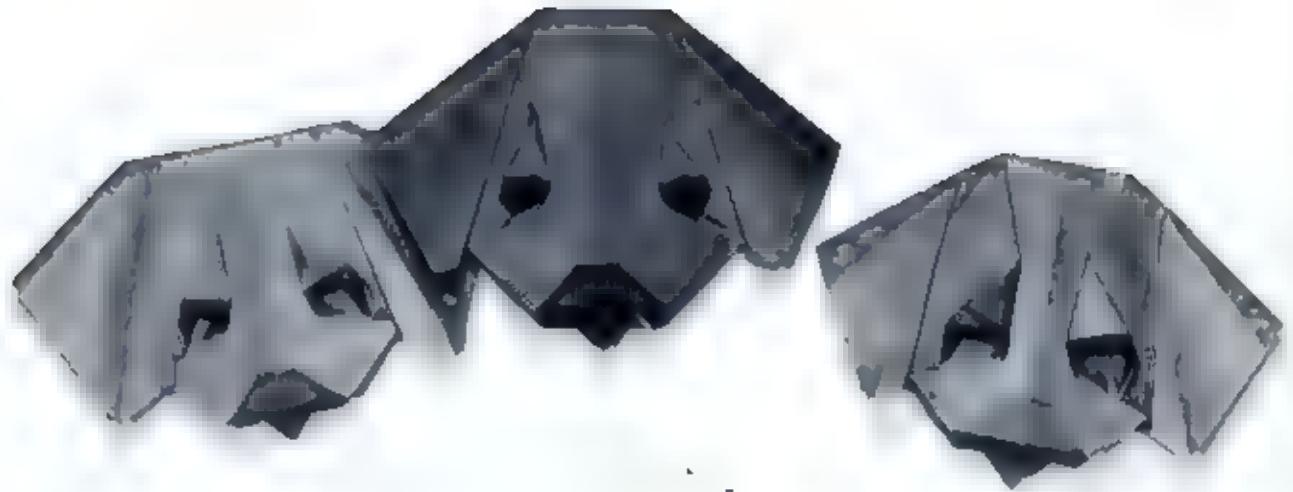
3 Push parts inward under the head. Make darts at the front and rear feet to make it stand upright. Hook part G of the head over the body.

## GIANT PANDA

Next, we would like to fold the giant panda, that rare charming animal which is found only in China.

In the beginning, I tried to make a realistic panda out of one sheet of paper. However, it was impossible to produce a good figure without more knowledge of the animal so I joined the crowds at the Ueno Zoo in Tokyo to see them. It was so crowded that each person only had about 30 seconds to observe them. A friend arranged for me to look at a documentary film on pandas and one of the keepers told me about their habits and characteristics. Pandas are generally carefree animals and usually sleep long hours.

I used two sheets of paper to make it easy to fold. Depending on how you arrange the head on the body you can make your panda show various expressions. I made the face rather simple with thick upper eyelids. Just the head alone makes a nice object.



## THE FACE OF A DOG

### ORIGAMI AS FORMATIVE ART - PART I

In the process of raising children it is very important to clarify the following factors in order children know exactly what's going on in their lives **when, where, who, what and how.**

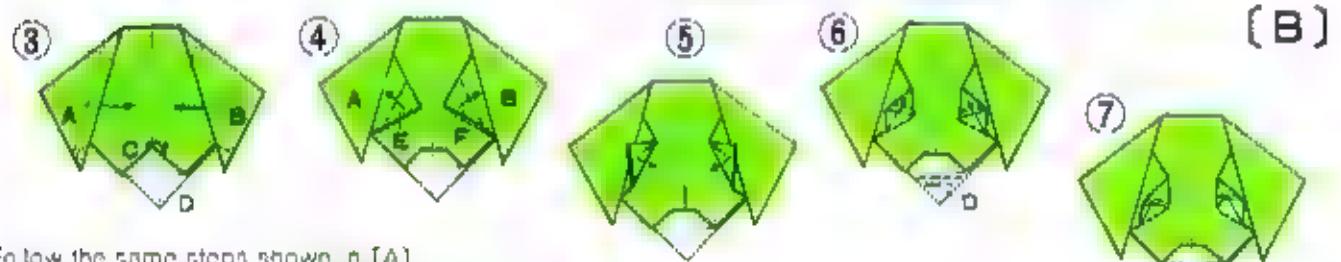
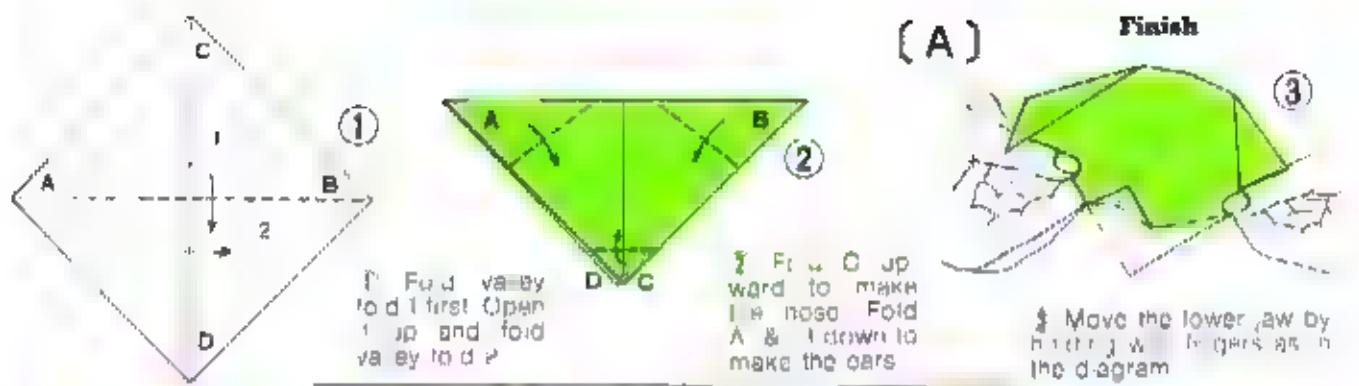
A mas reading human beings adjust themselves to the constantly changing environment by using the perceptive organs of vision, hearing, smell, touch and taste and furthermore they cooperate with each other by communicating with voice and sound. I have tried to illustrate the fundamental knowledge it leads us to a healthy form my *Formative Origami*. I want to activate children's sense of beauty and love through the themes that they wish to told. As an example, let us choose a puppy.

Spring day the fields are covered with pretty green grass. I can't see it but I can hear a puppy crying. It's coming nearer and nearer. There I can see it's face.

After telling the children this you can make the face of the dog shown in (A) and by moving its mouth you will delight them by mimicking the cries of a puppy. Then you can also tell a puppy's sense of smell by saying "Oh I can smell something good". And you can waggle the puppy's nose.

In order to catch and hold the attention of active children it is essential to create the visual and movement of the object clearly. You may continue your story by saying "I had many more puppies. Why don't we go and play with them?"

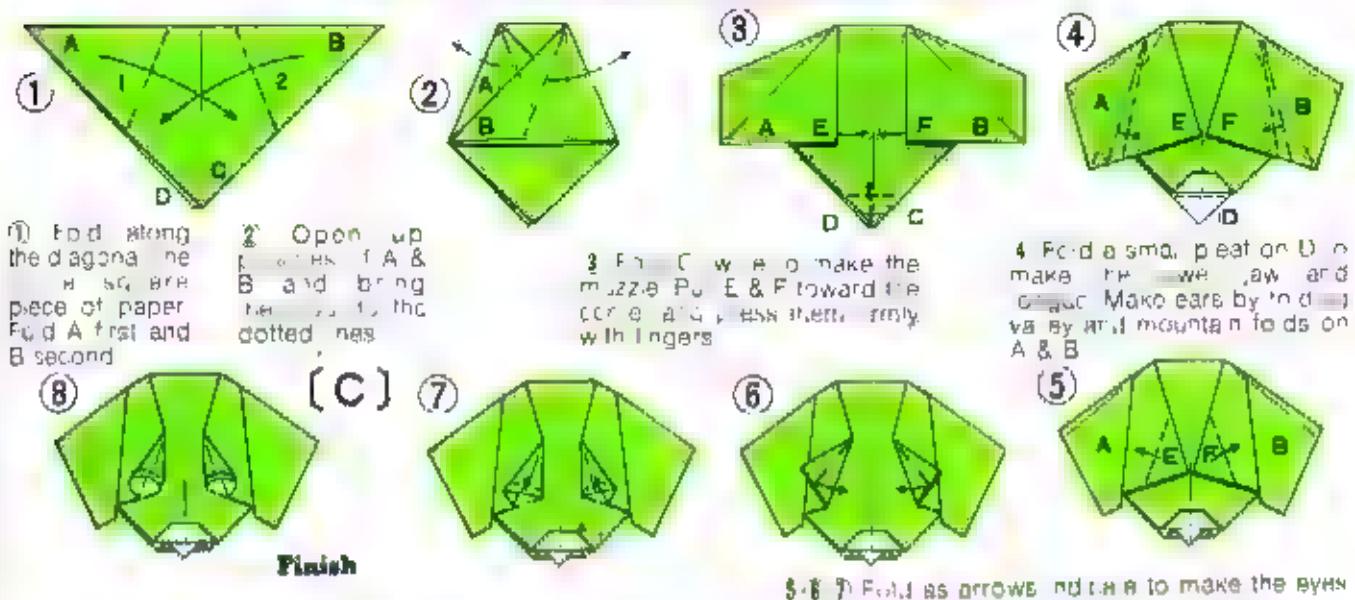
Origami can be used in this way in the formative educational field. We can take up many stories to be held and tell them with magnificence through the art of origami.



Follow the same steps shown in [A].  
① Pull the part just above A & B out of the dotted lines. Fold C upward and fold the pointed part backwards.

④ ⑤ ⑥ Open up A & B as arrows and fold C to make the eyes. Fold D to show the mouth under the lower jaw.

**Finish**



① Fold along the diagonal line as shown. Fold A first and B second.

② Open up parts of A & B and bring them to the center.

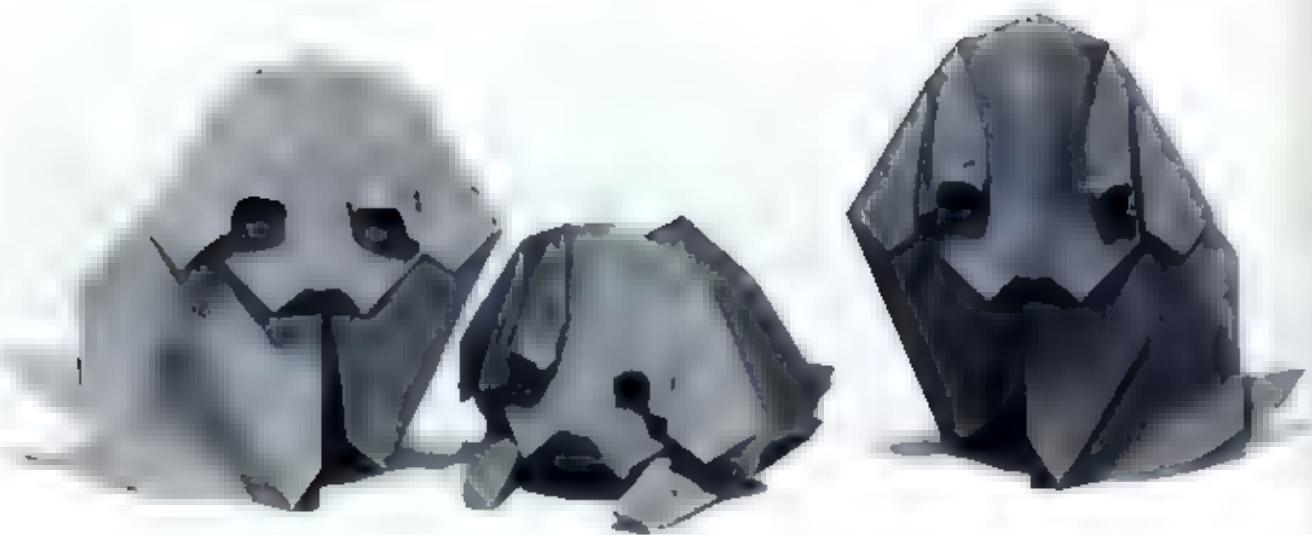
③ Fold C upward to make the muzzle. Pull E & F toward the center and press them firmly with fingers.

④ Fold a small pleat on D to make the lower jaw and chin. Make ears by inverting and mountain folds on A & B.



Follow the same steps ①-④ of [C].

⑤ Make ears by marking mountain and valley fold lines that run diagonally. Then fold in direction of arrows.



# PUPPY

## ORIGAMI AS FORMATIVE ART – PART II

I would like to talk about having fun with origami and use a puppy for our theme.

Here let's take the nose first by bending a bit of the corner of A in 1 instead of making it a stop. Stand it up on JB and CB as base lines and you can easily imagine a puppy sitting on the ground and looking up at the sky.

Saying "A nice smell is coming from behind you" you can fold on the valley fold of 2 and turn the head backwards. Now the puppy looks as if it is sniffing the air.

Then you can work on A of diagram 3 and push it open as in the following diagram 4. Before making the ears you can say to the child "This puppy can't hear at all even when its friends are calling. I wonder why?" The child will probably answer looking at E and F which do not look very much like ears "He doesn't have any ears."

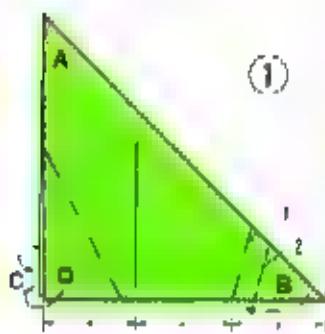
Let's take him some. Let the child fold the ears. Children usually fold E and F as they are. Those who studied how to make the face of the dog on the previous page will certainly know how to make the ears by bending the corners on both sides of the head. It is this kind of insight learning that is so important for nurturing creativity in the minds of children.

When you have made a pretty good looking puppy like the one in diagram 4 you can continue your game by saying "His friend is calling him. He's over there on the right hand side." Now you can fold the valley fold in diagram 2 in the opposite direction and change the posture of the upper body. You could suggest that the child alter the puppy's posture by turning the nose up or down to the right, or left, or bending the neck diagonally. The results will vary according to the mental, spiritual and intellectual growth of each child. There will also be a noticeable difference depending on whether the idea is centered on the child himself or around the object, in this case the puppy.

Here I have shown how to fold a puppy but an adult dog can be made by shifting the valley fold in diagram 2 which will change the proportions. It will be fun to make a parent dog with a puppy – a puppy and its friends. The puppy can be made to show its happiness by wagging his tail.

So you see out of one sheet of paper you can show various aspects of life to illustrate when, where, who, what and how. Furthermore you can learn about "shape and posture" which are fundamental elements in formative art. Most important of all, the exciting world of Creative Origami opens up before children.

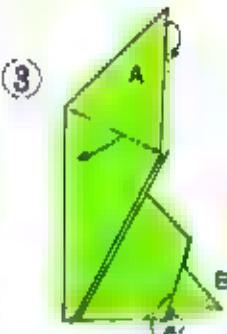
## PUPPY



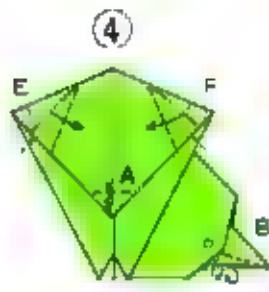
1 Fold a square piece of paper along the diagonal so Fold C & D inward. Fold B in on the mountain fold



2 Fold A in half vertically. Fold B onto the fold line from the mountain fold. Pull B out at the dotted line 2

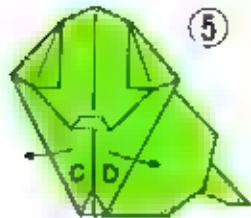
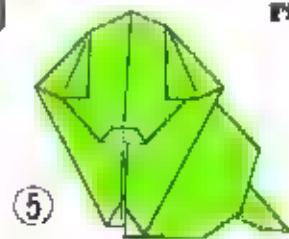


3 Open A & B to make the face. Fold the corner under B upwards

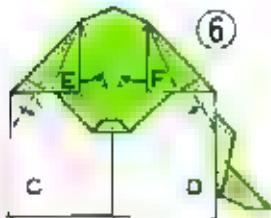


4 Fold B narrower to make the ears. Fold A twice to make the nose. Fold B and add the mountain fold and valley fold to do a bit to make the ears like in 5

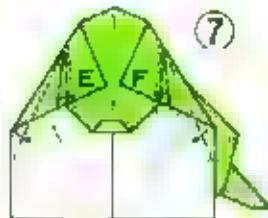
(A)



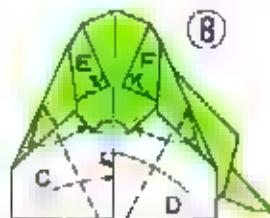
Draw the same steps 1 — 5 for the puppy. Open with C & D in arrows and care



6 Bring E & F across to the center and fold



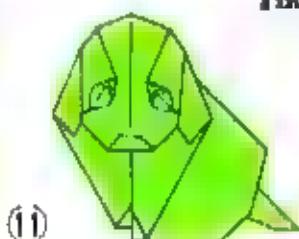
7 Fold the mountain and valley folds to mark narrow triangles which will be them to the dotted nose and fold them



8 & 9 Fold E & F to make the eyes. Fold mountain and valley folds under the ears. Fold C & D once again

## SPANIEL PUPPY

(B)



Finish



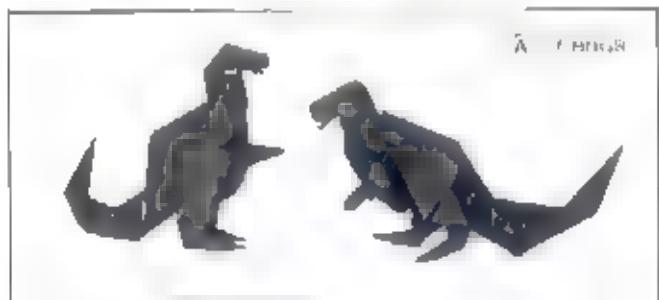


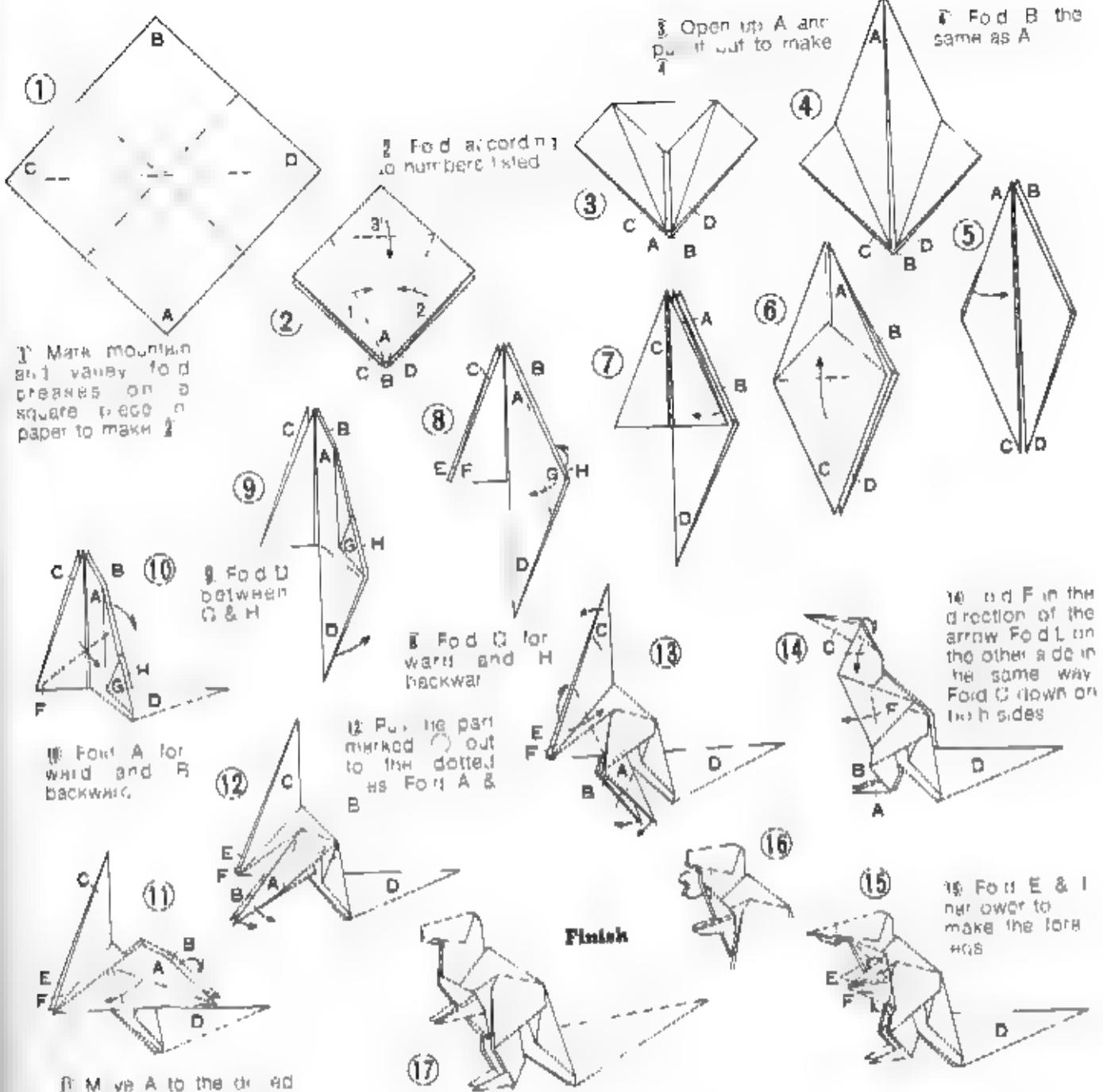
## IGUANODON

Let us fold an iguanodon, an herbivorous animal which existed between the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods 140 million years ago. Try to imagine its physique and posture when it was walking about the land.

Origami is not something that you should be satisfied with after completing one figure. Repetition will enable you to make increasingly delicate objects. After you become good at making this animal, you can try making it in the various poses shown in A, B, C, and D.

Also, if you gently pull the chest and tail out in diagram A, and expand the body with your finger or a thin stick, it will become 3-dimensional and look very powerful. If you make the neck slender with a small head, you will have a brontosaurus. Study these animals in illustrations to familiarize yourself with them.







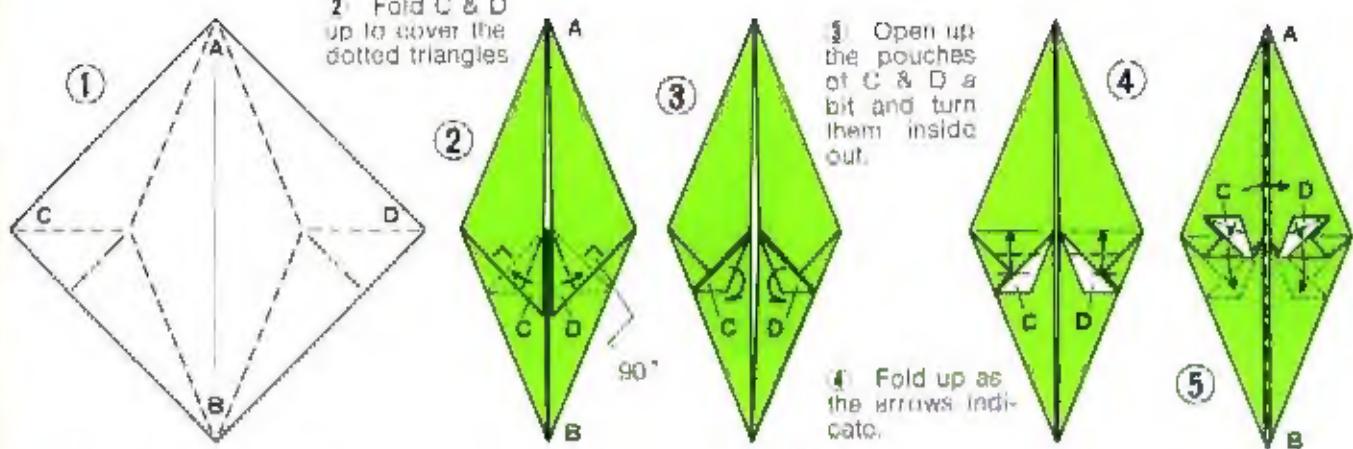
## ELEPHANT

I think it would be nice to make a baby elephant whose tusks are just beginning to grow. Use a piece of gray paper with a white back and make the tusks with the white side.

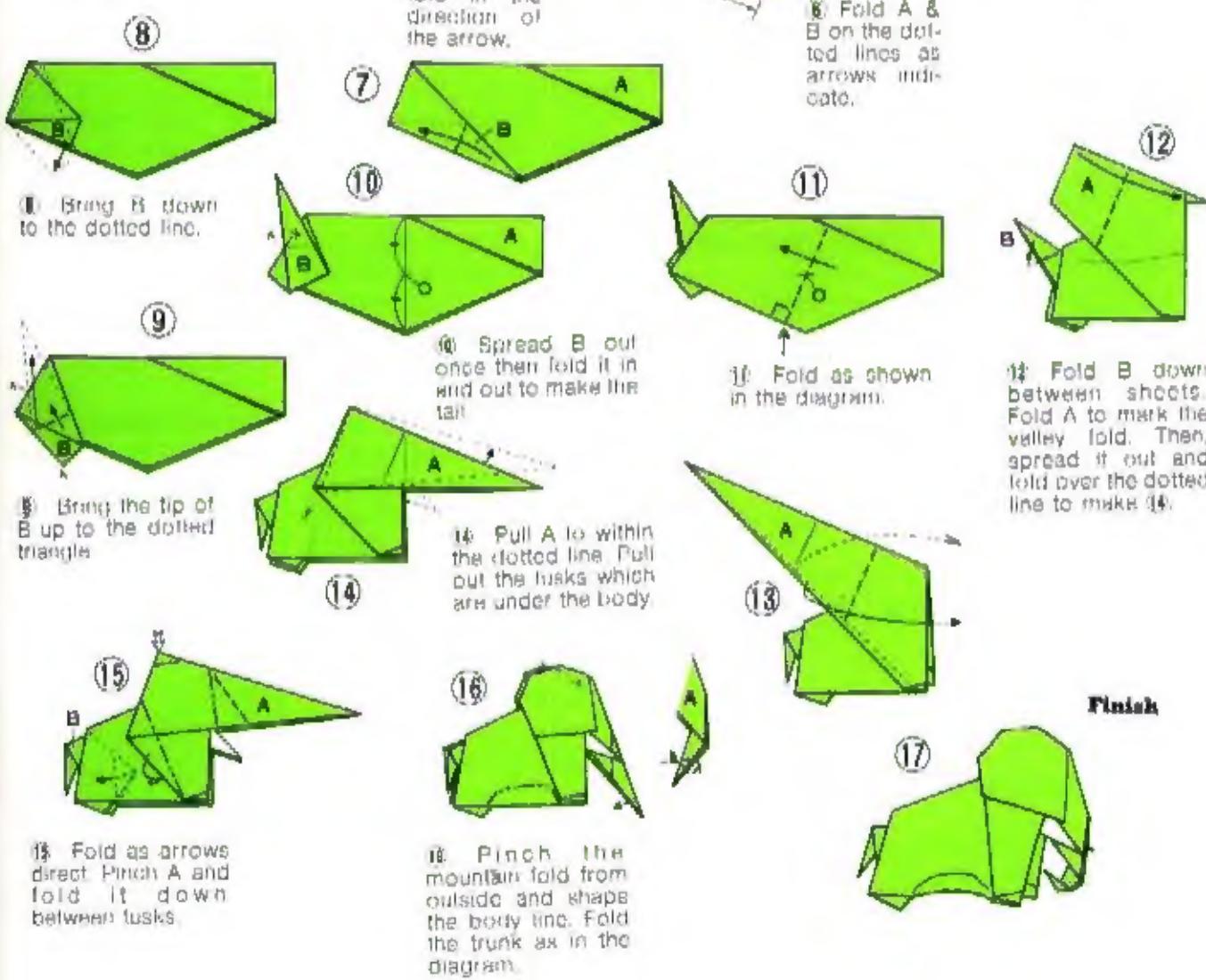
This is a good example of Creative Origami made in the free expression style. For instance, I folded this elephant freely as though I were working with clay. I omitted unnecessary details and emphasized the main lines to make it easy for you to fold.

This is the most fundamental method of folding animals when you are concerned about their build and different postures. Through the art of origami, you can learn so much as you discover the delicate relationship that exists between the diagram and the 3-dimensional end product.

When making an elephant without tusks, you may skip the steps from ③ to ⑤. You should proceed from ⑥. You can make elephants in many poses, with their trunks stretched out or raised above their heads.



① Mark the diagonal crease AB. Then, mark all the valley folds using the diagonal line. Pinch C & D and fold them down as in the diagram.



② Fold C & D up to cover the dotted triangles.

③ Open up the pouches of C & D a bit and turn them inside out.

④ Fold up as the arrows indicate.

⑤ Fold C & D narrower and bring them down. Bring C over D.

⑥ Fold B down between shoots. Fold A to mark the valley fold. Then, spread it out and fold over the dotted line to make ⑭.

**Finish**



## About the Author

Akira Yoshizawa was born in Tochigi Prefecture in 1911. His interest in origami began from the time he was a child, when he started to study and create figures.

His serious work commenced in 1938 while he was employed in a steel mill. In 1950, as a result of the publication of his educational origami, he embarked on what was to become his life work of using origami for the benefit of society and he was often written up in the media, held exhibitions and gave lectures.

In 1954, International Origami Study Society was established, which played a great part in spreading interest in origami nationally as well as abroad.

Dr. Gershon Legman organized the exhibit for Yoshizawa's works at Museum in Amsterdam, Holland in 1955. This brought him to the attention of the international art world for his extraordinary creations and he subsequently held exhibitions in many places.

Exhibitions were held in 1957 in Tokyo and Yokohama. After that he exhibited in many other cities in Japan.

Mrs. Lillian Oppenheimer visited Tokyo in 1959 to meet Yoshizawa for the purpose of founding the Origami Center of America. She held an exhibition in the Cooper Union Museum in New York and then showed his works in the United States.

He won the Mainichi Culture Award for Publication for his book, "Tanoshii Origami" in 1963.

From 1966 to 1984, under the auspices of the Foreign Ministry and the Japan Foundation, Yoshizawa visited Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Southeast Asia and Central America, a total of over 30 countries, as lecturer and teacher of origami and contributed very much to international relations.

In 1970 and 1971, the International Readers' Digest magazine did an article on him which was circulated around the globe.

He received the Mobil Children's Culture Award in 1971.

1983 was the year in which he was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun, fifth class. He also held an exhibition in the city of Philadelphia.

In 1984, in both Paris and Tokyo, sponsored by the Asahi Newspaper and Pierre Cardin, he had a one-man exhibition.

Yoshizawa opened his own atelier and display room in 1985. It gives him a place for exhibition where he is also able to work on his publications. He continues to be active throughout the country teaching, not only the art and techniques of origami but also explaining his theory about it.

In 1986, he received the Foreign Minister's Prize, in recognition of his 20 years of contribution to mutual understanding among the nations of the world as he traveled as an emissary of Japanese culture.

### Other Books by Akira Yoshizawa

*Origami Geijutsu* (Art of Origami)

*Origami Tokuhon I* (Origami Reader I)

*Origami Tokuhon II* (Origami Reader II)

*Tanoshii Origami* (Joyful Origami)

*Origami Ehon* (Origami Picture Book)

*Yasashii Origami* (Easy Origami)

*Utsukushii Origami* (Beautiful Origami)

*Origami Hakubutsukan I* (Origami Museum I)

*Origami Hakubutsukan II* (Origami Museum II)

*Haha to Ko no Tanoshii Origami* (Joyful Origami for Mother and Child)

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